THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 99

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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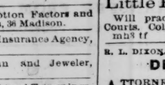

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THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

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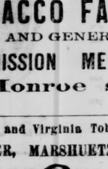

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Having removed from my old store, No. 321, to

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Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Gabriel Choate, on the 1st day of October, 1864, and registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 52, pages 214, 215 and 216, to secure a certain note as therein described, I will, on the

Seventeenth day of December, 1867,

Between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 p.m., at the southwest corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, a certain tract of land containing 51¾ acres, situate in Shelby county, Tennessee, and described as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of a 200 acre grant of the State of Tennessee to Charles D. McLean, thence south 89 deg. west 101 poles 10 links to a stake, gum, oak and hickory pointers in the south boundary, thence south 1 deg. west 3 poles 3 links to a stake, two gums and dogwood pointers, thence north 89 deg. east 102 poles to a stake in the east boundary, white oak pointer, thence south 1 deg. east 80 poles and 3 links to the beginning—the same being sub-division No. 2 of J. H. Bateman's survey of said tract.

The right of redemption is waived, and the title believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee. I. M. HILL, Trustee.

Lyons & Randolph, Attorneys.
November 15, 1867. nov15 tds

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS ON THE RACK.

Debate on their Admission in the House. Poisoned Chalice Commended to Them.

The eight members elect from Tennessee having been called by the Speaker to take the oath, and having approached the Speaker's chair for that purpose;

Mr. Eldridge (Dem., Wis.) objected to the administering of the oath to Mr. Stokes, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Brooks (Dem., New York) objected to the administering of the oath to any one of the Tennessee delegation, on the grounds: First, That two if not more of them had been guilty of treason to the Government, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government and to Jefferson Davis; and second, that there does not now exist in the State of Tennessee a republican form of Government. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.] He (Mr. Brooks) argued that the electoral law of Tennessee disfranchised a large proportion, a majority of its white citizens. The whole vote of the State was 140,000, and yet 100,000 voters had controlled the election, 55,000 of whom were negroes, controlling the 45,000 white voters who were not disfranchised. An oligarchy now existed and reigned in Tennessee, and the Franchise law there was a disgrace to any free form of government, a dishonor to civilization, and a reprobation to all forms of Republican self-government. Having disposed of this general objection he proceeded to state his special objection to the swearing in of Mr. Butler, a member elect from Tennessee, because as a member of the Tennessee Legislature, before and during the rebellion, he had introduced, supported and voted for resolutions and measures proving his disloyalty to the United States Government. Among those were resolutions to reject the confirmation of any man to office who indorsed the "Helper Book;" condemning the appointment of Mr. Seward in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as an act of hostility to the South, and for the calling of a Convention to take the State of Tennessee out of the Union. Mr. Brooks quoted the precedent established by the Republican side of the House last July, in regard to the Kentucky members, and argued that they were now irrecovably bound by it. Mr. Brooks then objected to the swearing of Mr. Mullins as a member from Tennessee, on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the rebellion; had made speeches in behalf of it; had lent his aid and support to it; had attempted to raise troops for it; and that he had made a speech in Bedford county, in 1861, in which he urged the young men to enlist in a rebel company, and to defend their homes and firesides. Mr. Brooks also objected to the swearing in of Mr. Arnell on the ground that he had established in Lawrence county, Tennessee, a tannery, which was devoted to supplying shoes to the rebel soldiers. Mr. Brooks also objected to the swearing in of Mr. Trimble, saying that his information was that he (Trimble), if he had voted at all on the question of secession, he had voted for taking Tennessee out of the Union. [Mr. Trimble (in his seat) assured Mr. Brooks that he had not done so.] Mr. Brooks accepted the denial and therefore withdrew all special objection to the swearing in of Mr. Trimble.

Mr. Eldridge then stated to the House the ground on which he objected to the swearing in of Mr. Stokes. It was that Mr. Stokes had admitted in the House, on the 27th of July, 1866, his having written a letter to John Duncan, on the 10th of May, 1861, stating that he understood some gross misrepresentations were going the rounds of his section in reference to his position, which he (Stokes) wished to correct; that he had been a decided advocate of the Union up to the time Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops, in violation of law, for the subjugation of the South; that he commended Gov. Harris of Tennessee for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Lincoln at the point of the bayonet; and that he had enrolled his name as a volunteer to resist Lincoln's usurpations.

Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) expressed his gratification at seeing members on the Democratic side coming up to the mark. He was willing to waive the matter of Mr. Butler referred, but as to Mr. Stokes he thought that if any man could wipe out a wrong that noble man (Stokes) had wiped out the wrong of that letter in fighting for the Union, while some gentlemen were publishing treasonable articles.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) moved as a substitute for the pending motion, that the credentials of Mr. Butler be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that pending the decision of the question that he be not sworn in. He (Dawes) understood the gentleman from New York (Brooks) to make his motion in good faith, and he assumed that that gentleman had made wonderful progress since last session, when he put himself on the ground that no charge of disloyalty, however flagrant and palpable, was sufficient ground for the exclusion of a member who held a certificate of his election. He congratulated the country on this wonderful conversion, for which there was no parallel since the celebrated journey to Damascus. He trusted that Mr. Brooks would continue the journey until he saw more clearly even than the members on the Republican side what did constitute loyalty and disloyalty. The gentleman had also taken the ground to-day that it was proper for the House to look into the Constitution of a State and decide whether it is Republican or not. He was happy for once to be able to stand with the gentleman from New York, and to vote with him. He welcomed him as a new convert, and expected him, like all converts, to take the lead and do work meet for repentance.

Mr. Kelley (Rep., Penn.,) opposed all motions looking to the exclusion of the Tennessee members and eulogized the character and services of Mr. Stokes. He wished the members of the South to know that it was the party on the floor which did not acknowledge any time or place for repentance which could not relieve them of disfranchisement, not for rebellion, but for the holding of opinions in 1861 which they held to-day on the subject of States-rights and the degradation of the colored people.

Mr. Dawes declared that he was not willing to let it be said of him that he had one set of opinions and votes for one side of the House and a different set for the other side, and he would leave it to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) to divide his vote and duty and consistency.

Mr. Chandler (Dem., N. Y.,) commented on the fact that Mr. Dawes was willing, in order to save Mr. Stokes, to throw Mr. Butler into the arena, to let him fight the wild beasts—an incident which reminded him of the Apostle at Ephesus. That gentleman Dawes should not read to the House any lessons from scripture, as he and his party had defied the principles of truth, had got the ministers of the Gospel to join in carrying out fanatical views, and had trodden on every right, human and divine. The House should establish the principle either that the people can elect their own representatives, or that no member shall be admitted to a seat here who does not belong to the political faith of the majority.

Mr. Dawes remarked that he would not waste any lessons of scripture upon the gentleman (Chandler) as he did not want to hurt his feelings.

Mr. Marshall (Democrat, Illinois) expressed his conviction that the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution were the only test that could rightfully be applied to members elect. But since the House has established a different law for its own act it should be governed by it. He described the State Government of Tennessee as a disgrace to the country and to civilization, and said it was a notorious fact that Union soldiers in Tennessee had been disfranchised under the Brownlow Government simply because they would not put their hands on their mouths and their mouths in the dust, and kneel suppliant to the negro government there which was lording it there over white American freemen.

The amendment of Mr. Dawes to refer the credentials of Mr. Butler to the Committee on Elections was agreed to. This was a substitute for the original motion of Mr. Eldridge, the effect of it being to refer Mr. Butler's case, not that of Mr. Stokes'. The Democrats generally voted "No" on agreeing to the resolution as amended. The negative vote of Mr. Brooks was received with laughter, and the remark that he would have to be converted again.

Messrs. Higbie, Axtell and Johnson, of California, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, who has been absent in Europe on account of illness since this Congress, appeared and were sworn in.

Mr. Eldridge then renewed his motion that the credentials of Mr. Stokes of Tennessee, be referred to the Committee on Elections, together with the Duncan letter.

Mr. Schenck (Rep., Ohio) said he wanted no more of this sort of thing. The member from New York (Mr. Brooks) had just shown by his vote that he had been trifling with the House, proving that his object was rather to set some little party trap, which had, however, sprung and caught himself, than for the purpose of a grave inquiry into the right of a member to take his seat. He was glad that the House in the case of Mr. Mullins carried out the precedent established in the Kentucky case. Giving credit to the statement of a member (Brooks), to which his own conduct showed him not entitled, as he had voted against his own proposition, he was opposed to the reference of Mr. Stokes' credentials, as that gentleman had shown his loyalty by fighting bravely under the flag.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ohio) inquired whether the fact that Mr. Stokes had fought valiantly under the Federal flag entitled him to take the test oath.

Mr. Schenck replied that he was not the conscience keeper of Mr. Stokes; that was a matter entirely for himself.

Mr. Randall, (Dem., Penn.), contrasted the action of the Republican members in the Kentucky case with their present action, and asked how they could reconcile their practical inconsistencies.

Mr. Dawes closed the debate by moving the previous question, remarking that the House could pass on the question of Mr. Stokes' as well to-day as at any other time, the only thing in it being the Duncan letter.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution of Mr. Eldridge was rejected; so Mr. Stokes' credentials were not referred.

Mr. Brooks then submitted a resolution to refer the credentials of Mr. Mullins to the Committee on Elections, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a lieutenant in the 12th United States infantry, supporting the statement made in respect to that case. Referring to a remark of Mr. Logan, he said that the only difference between Mr. Logan and himself was that at the beginning of the war Mr. Logan was a terrible Copperhead and himself a Union man, while now Mr. Logan was a terrible disunion man and Jacobite, and himself still a Union man. As to the remarks of Mr. Schenck, that gentleman was not a very amiable person; he had not that suavity of manner which, as a student of Chesterfield, he ought to have; he was the regular scold of the House. Mr. Brooks then defended his own course and consistency in regard to the subject before the House.

Mr. Shellabarger (Rep., Ohio) said he would not discuss the proposition whether the House might disregard the requirements of the Test Oath law. The House would be doing a most dangerous thing if it let down the high and important requirements of the test oath for members on either side. It should hold up in the utmost good faith the standard to where the law had fixed it, and require that vigilance shall be brought to tear to see that no one shall be sworn in who could not properly take it. He would not consent to his colleague's (Mr. Schenck's) proposition that Mr. Stokes should judge for himself whether he could take the test oath.

Mr. Schenck explained, and justified his remark, and having referred to the case of Senator Patterson, he said that he would have permitted him to take the oath, but would have the next movement moved to expel him for manifest perjury.

Mr. Shellabarger, resuming, argued that the resolution to refer Mr. Mullin's credentials should be adopted.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) opposed the resolution, on the ground principally that the charge against Mr. Mullins was made simply on an unsworn statement contained in the letter of a person unvouched for. Referring to Mr. Brooks, he remarked that it would hardly be believed that a leader of the Democratic party should now be found boasting by how many votes he could be returned to Congress if he were expelled for misconduct. He believed in repentance, and was very glad that a gentleman, heretofore the leader of the "Dark-Lantern-Anti-Catholic-Church-burning-and-Orphan-Asylum-party," should change, and become the leader of cohorts of Irishmen, if Irishmen could be found so deluded as to follow him.

Mr. Dawes, in behalf of Mr. Mullins, entered the hall, and a complete denial by that gentleman of all the matters alleged in the letters was submitted to the House.

The House voted on the resolution, and it was rejected unanimously.

The Tennessee members then, except Mr. Butler, were called in front of the Speaker's chair, and had the test oath solemnly administered to them.

CONDENSED DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE, BY R. CLAY KING, ESQ.

JACKSON, NOVEMBER TERM, 1867.

Waldren, vs. Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis. From Memphis Chancery.

FACTS: By the 6th section, article 2, of the city Charter of Memphis, power was granted to create such other offices as were not provided for in the charter, by ordinance. Under this section an ordinance was passed creating the office of Chief of Fire Department, and providing he should be elected annually, should hold his office during the corporate year in which he was elected, and until his successor was elected and qualified. Before the corporate year in which he was elected had expired, a bill was introduced before the Mayor and Aldermen to abolish the office and dismiss the plaintiff therefrom. He filed this bill to restrain the passage of this bill into an ordinance.

HELD: 1. That the charter of a municipal corporation is its fundamental law, and operates upon the petty legislative body acting under it, in the same way that the Constitution of the State does upon the legislature.

2. It has been held in Haynes vs. State, 3 Hum. 480, that an act of the Legislature fixing the compensation of officers, is not in the nature of a contract, and the compensation is subject to modification in all cases where the same is not prohibited by the Constitution expressly.

It follows, then, by analogy, that there being no prohibition contained in the Memphis City Charter on this subject, the Mayor and Aldermen have the power to abolish the office. The case of Prim vs. City of Carondelet, 2 Missouri, 22, is precisely in point.

Apperson vs. Union Bank of Memphis. From Memphis Law Court.

FACTS: This action was brought by the Bank on the following note:

$3870 00. MEMPHIS, TENN., March 30, 1862.

Eight months after date I promise to pay to the order of W. F. Avant, thirty-eight hundred and seventy 00-100 dollars, at the Branch of the Union Bank of Tennessee at Memphis, value received.

By his Attorney, W. F. AVANT.

The note is endorsed "W. F. Avant, Oxford, Miss.—R. M. Apperson & Co." and was discounted by the bank for Apperson, March 30th, 1862.

On May 28th, 1862, Memphis being threatened with occupation by the United States forces, after some preliminary correspondence between the bank officers and the commander of the Confederate forces, the bank assets, including the note in contest, were forcibly removed South, by order of the Confederate military authority. A descriptive list of the notes belonging to the bank was taken and kept in Memphis, but by oversight the descriptive list omitted to state the places of payment of the notes. On the 6th of June, Memphis was occupied by the United States forces, and held until the close of the civil war. The officers and directors of the bank remained in Memphis all the while. In August, 1862, the office of the bank was opened for the purpose of protecting the building, receiving special deposits, and any business ordinarily made, but did no regular banking business until February, 1865, when the mother bank at Nashville furnished it with additional funds. Apperson, the endorser, remained in Memphis during the war. At the close of the war, and as soon as convenient, on the 17th day of July, 1865, the bank assets were brought back to Memphis, and on the same day the note in contest was placed in the hands of a notary, and immediately protested, and notice given. A short time after the occupation of Memphis by the United States forces, ordinary business was resumed and continued without danger or difficulty attending its transaction, by persons residing within the military lines. No effort was made by the bank to protest this note until 1865.

Held: 1. Where the time and place of payment are fixed in the face of a note, independent of commercial usage, if the holder be at the place during the time specified for the payment, and no one calls to make payment, the contract is forfeited, and a right of action immediately accrues to the payee.

2. Where a note is payable at a bank, it is the duty of the payor to be at the bank within the usual hours of business to pay the note; and if he omits so to do, and a demand is there made by the holder within those hours, and payment denied, the holder may maintain his action for such dishonor.

3. When the bank is itself the holder of a note so payable, no formal demand of payment is necessary to be made; and the failure of the payor to pay the note within the usual banking hours, is itself equivalent to a demand and refusal of payment, for which protest may be made.

4. But as the payor has the whole period of the usual banking hours to pay it, the note ought not to be handed out for protest until those hours are past.

5. If the bank has funds of the payor in its hands, that might furnish a ground of defense to a suit brought for non-payment. But this is properly a matter of defence to be shown by the party sued, like any other payment, and not matter to be disproved by the bank by negative evidence.

6. The following are the general grounds or reasons which excuse demand of payment or presentment and notice, viz: 1. Inevitable accident or overwhelming calamity. 2. The prevalence of a malignant disease which suspends the ordinary operations of business. 3. The presence of political circumstances amounting to a virtual interruption and obstruction of the ordinary negotiations of trade, called the war power. 4. The breaking out of war between the country of the holder and that of the maker or endorser. 5. The occupation of the country where the parties live, or where the note is payable, by a public enemy which suspends communication and intercourse. 6. Public and positive interdictions and prohibitions of the state, which obstruct or suspend commerce and intercourse. 7. The utter impracticability of finding the maker, or ascertaining his place of residence.

7. The following are the special grounds which excuse demand, or presentment and notice, viz: 1. The reception of the note from the payee, or other antecedent party, with a view to make due presentment. 2 The note being an accommodation note, or for the benefit or for a particular endorser. 3. Special agreements between the holder and an antecedent endorser waiving the presentment and demand. 4. The receiving by an endorser of security to indemnify himself against loss, or to enable him to take up the note at maturity. 5. The receiving of the note by the holder from an endorser as collateral security for another debt. 6 A promise by an endorser to pay the note after a full knowledge that it has not been duly presented for payment by the holder.

8. Where obstructions existed which prevented presentment at maturity, as above stated, presentment with notice regularly made within a reasonable time after the removal of such causes, would be legal and operative to charge the endorser.

9. The law does not require impossibilities of the holder of commercial paper, but it does impose upon him the exercise of reasonable diligence not only in making demand of payment, but after such demand and refusal, in giving notice of its dishonor.

10 The loss, mislaying, destruction of the paper at the time of its maturity is no excuse for the non-presentment, though it might be for not copying the note in the protest; for the maker might still be willing to pay upon indemnity offered and given, or without indemnity, when he had strong personal confidence in the integrity and solvency of the holder.

11. Where the original note cannot be had, it is the duty of the holder to make presentment and give notice of the existence copy, which must always be as nearly in conformity to the original as is practicable.

12. To excuse presentment on the ground of political disturbances, the effect of the same existing at the time of maturity must be such as to render it impossible, or imminently dangerous to make presentment.

13. Prevalence of civil war, as well as foreign war, will excuse, provided the maker or other party liable on the paper is separated from the holder by the military lines of the opposing parties.

The bank not bringing itself within any one of these grounds of excuse, has no right of discovery against the endorser, Apperson, for want of due presentment.

COTTON—COMMISSION.

J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT.
VERSER & HATCHETT,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
320 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices. se6 dawtf

GEO. W. MORRIS, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN A. LEA, Memphis, Tenn.
WM. M. CRAWFORD, Fayette Co., Tenn. L. J. WALKER, Fayette Co., Tenn.
MORRIS, LEA & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
225 Second Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ *Orders Promptly Filled.* nov9 1m

THOS. FENNER. H. BENNETT. D. W. BOWMAN.
FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN,
Commission Merchants,
134 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK.
Office at 15 Union Street, (R. E. Lee Block.)

LIBERAL advances made on Cotton consigned to our house in New York. Memphis, November 13, 1867. nov13 1m

I. B. MERCER, Shelby County. JOHN N. WARE, Late Rice, Ware & Engel.
F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R.
MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,
COTTON FACTORS,
Produce & Commission Merchants,
No. 194 Main Street,
Cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. L. F. COULTER is still with us. se28 1f

E. P. BATES & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants.
Office—No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.
sep18 3m—se24

P. M. STANLEY. M. C. KING. J. H. SMITH.
Stanley, King & Smith,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 272 Front Street.
Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.
au27 daw

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

ROBERT BLACK, Late Black & Pittman. Late Horton, Estes & Co. Z. N. ESTES,
BLACK, ESTES & CO.,
Successors to Horton, Estes & Co.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
Office, 1 and 2 Cooper Block, No. 11 Monroe Street, corner Center Alley.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all Supplies furnished at the lowest rates. Liberal cash advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates charged for all business done. se28 3m

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. no6

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Galbreath. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.
MEACHAM & TREADWELL
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commisson Merchants and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,
No. 9 UNION STREET.
Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious Brick Shed attached to the Storehouse gives them immediate and constant oversight of all cotton in store. All cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices. se13 3ms—se22

M. C. PEARCE, J. H. McCLELLAN. T. C. PARTEE, L. B. SUGG
PEARCE, PARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Row,
(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise. se17 3m

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!
No. 3 PROMENADE STREET,
Elliott Block - MEMPHIS, TENN.
W. P. WRIGHT,
Storage, Forwarding and
General Commission Merchant.
Head-Quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Flour, Forage, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Onions, and Produce generally. Cement and Plaster.
☞ I sell for Cash only, consequently at lowest prices. Particular attention given to filling orders.

VIRGIL V. MOORE. EDWIN WHITFIELD.
MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO.
(Successors Moore, Whitfield & Rayner,)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WE are prepared to make liberal cash advances on all consignments; also, to furnish Bagging, Rope or Ties, to parties who will ship us their Cotton. We are agents for

LEBANON WOOLEN MILLS, Lebanon, Tenn.
PREMIUM COTTON GIN, manufactured by W. G. Clemmons, Brown & Co.
SORGHUM CANE MILLS (cast iron), manufactured at Zanesville, Ohio.
The Celebrated UNION WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER.
E. GRAY'S STAR CAPE LIME. oct28 daw

R. R. FORSTER. W. H. KEALHOFER. J. H. DAVIS.
FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Cotton & Commission
MERCHANTS,
209 Main Street, : : MEMPHIS.
R. R. Forster, late with A. J. White & Co.
W. H. Kealhofer, late with Leech, Hill & Co.
Thos. Day, late of St. Mobile Hambleton.

Capt. Kealhofer will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us. oct28

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Galbreath. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.
MEACHAM & TREADWELL
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commisson Merchants and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,
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PEARCE, PARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Row,
(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies, to which they invite the attention of Planters and others. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise. se17 3m

DRY GOODS

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

THURSDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 28, 1867

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LEON TROUNDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEER, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 293 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS, OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.;
Jno. E. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Goverments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de'cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

COURTS OF CONCILIATION.

The New York *Times*, some weeks since, very sensibly said:

We have now too many courts, too many laws, and above all, too many lawyers, or persons claiming to be lawyers. What we want are Courts of Conciliation, like those of France and Belgium, where litigants shall be compelled to carry their civil complaints to see whether they are properly subjects for contest in court or not, or for settlement without contest. With such courts, five-sixths of the cases which now occupy courts and time, and absorb immense aggregates of money, would never be heard of, and none but lawyers would be losers.

The heaviest taxes that the people pay are not those which are imposed in order to supply the State and Nation with their revenues, but those levied by keepers of places where liquors are sold by the glass, and the expenses of litigation. Both are enormous; and the yearly aggregate of each, in this city and county, if fairly stated, would astound every one. There is no doubt that the latter might be immensely reduced by the establishment of Courts of Conciliation. It is a reproach to any country where the people at large know nothing of the most of the laws that govern them, as must of course be the case when a large portion of the law is not statutory, but to be found only in the books of jurisprudence and the decisions of the courts; when nobody can have his rights determined without employing a lawyer, and when the decisions of the courts are half of the time erroneous.

The "Code de Procedure Civile" of France contains the following provisions in respect of Courts of Conciliation:

BOOK II.

OF THE INFERIOR TRIBUNALS.

Decree of 14 *April*, 1806.

TITLE I.

OF CONCILIATION.

48. No principal demand, introductory of a suit between parties competent to compromise, and in respect of objects that may be the matter of a compromise, shall be received in the Tribunals of first instance, until the Defendant has first been summoned in Conciliation, before the Justice of the Peace, or the parties have voluntarily appeared before him.

49. Are not subject to the preliminary of conciliation:

1st. Demands that interest the State or public domain, the communes, public establishments, minors, persons interdicted, or curators of vacant successions.

2d. Demands that require celerity.

3d. Demands in intervention or guaranty.

4th. Demands in commercial matters.

5th. Demands for release from detention of the person; those for release of seizure or garnishment, for payment of rents or arrearages of interest or stocks or annuities, and those of lawyers for their fees.

6th. Demands against more than two parties by suit, though they may have a joint interest.

7th. Demands for verification of writings, in disavowal of obligation, on questions of disputed jurisdiction, for refunding, for prevarication of a Judge, demands against a third person disseizing, and in general as to seizures, as to tenders, for delivery of titles, to be allowed to examine them, for partition of property, as to tutorships and curatorships; and, finally, all causes excepted by the laws.

50. The Defendant will be cited in conciliation:

1st. In matters personal and real, before the Justice of the Peace of his domicil; if there are two defendants, before the Justice of the domicil of one of them, at the Plaintiff's option.

2d. In partnership matters, other than those of commerce, so long as the partnership exists, before the Justice of the Peace of the place where it is established.

3d. In matters of succession, on demands between heirs, until partition, and that included; on demands brought by the creditors of the deceased before distribution; on demands relating to dispositions *causa mortis*, until the definitive judgment, before the Justice of the Peace of the place where the succession is opened.

51. Service of the citation must be made at least three days before the hearing.

52. The citation will be served by a *huissier* of the Justice of the Peace, on the defendant: it will briefly set forth the object of the conciliation.

53. The parties will appear in person: if either cannot do so, he will appear by an attorney in fact.

54. On the appearance-day, the demandant may explain and even enlarge his demand, and the defendant may present such as he thinks proper: the minute drawn up will contain the conditions of the arrangement, if one is effected; if none, it will briefly mention that the parties could not agree.

The agreements of the parties, stated in the minute, have the force of private obligations.

55. If one of the parties puts the other to his oath, the Justice of the Peace will receive his statement on oath, or mention his refusal to take it.

56. The party who fails to appear will be condemned to pay ten francs; and he will not be permitted to be heard in Court until he has paid the same.

57. Citation in conciliation will interrupt prescription, and cause interest to run, accruing; all this, provided suit is brought within a month counted from the day of non-appearance or non-conciliation.

58. In case of non-appearance of one of the parties, mention will be made of the fact on the docket of the Justice, and on the original citation or a copy of it, without need of drawing up a minute of the affair.

The effect of the system thus established, in preventing litigation and saving costs to the labouring classes of the community have been very marked and very great in France, and would be so in our American States. Half the suits which here tax poor men with costs and attorney's fees, would there be settled in the Courts of Conciliation, where the costs are small and no attorneys are employed to confuse the magistrate or jury, and prevent justice being administered and right done between the parties. We read, some years ago, in some English Review, we think, a statement, in detail, of the workings of the Courts of Conciliation in France, and should be greatly obliged to any one who can furnish us with it, or inform us where it is to be found. There is no country where the evils of litigation are so great as they are in ours, or where so much of it is unnecessary; and nothing that will tend to diminish the evil is unworthy the attention of our legislators.

It is a very lamentable thing, if we would but reflect upon it, that in cases of very small pecuniary importance, between man and man, it is very frequently the case, under our system of laws, that the rights of the parties cannot be determined without a reference to a multitude of English and American books of Reports, which have long ago so multiplied as to become a nuisance, and to have made the law a greater mystery than theology. We might in some degree diminish the evil by the establishment of Courts of Conciliation; for if they have proven a success in France, there is no reason why they should not do so here.

A HOMILY ON HONESTY.

The New York *Tribune*, replying to a letter of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, in which that personage argued the right of the United States to pay the principal of their five-twenty bonds in currency or paper-promises-to-pay, discusses the question on *moral* grounds, as follows:

The Government emitted three kinds of paper: 1. Greenbacks, for a time not redeemed in anything. 2. Bonds payable in legal tender. 3. Bonds payable in specie. The interest on those payable in legal tender (7-30s) was generally higher than that on bonds payable in specie (5 20s and 10-40s). And those who took the 7-30s were urged to do so by the fact that they would have the option at maturity of converting them into 5-20s, payable in coin. Hundred of millions of bonds drawing 7 3 10ths per cent. interest have thus, both before and at maturity, been converted into 5-20s drawing but six per cent. These are among the bonds which Gen. Butler says the Government may now justifiably pay off in greenbacks!

It seems clear to our mind that the Government, in borrowing money, incurred an obligation to pay; and that the amount it thus contracted to pay could not be increased or diminished at its own pleasure, since that would be saying that it might pay whatever amount it should see fit to pay. He who covenants to pay ten thousand dollars does not covenant to pay merely whatever he may choose to consider (or make) ten thousand dollars, but a definite amount. And when Gen. Butler proposes that the Government shall pay its coin debt in greenbacks, and Mr. GEO. H. PENDLETON improves on the suggestion by urging that two thousand millions more greenbacks be issued, and all our funded debt, whether held at home or abroad, paid off therein, so that the holders thereof should thenceforth receive from the Treasury no interest whatever—nothing at all but barefaced lies, not worth a dime on the dollar—it seems to us that the rascality of the latter is more logical and respectable than Gen. Butler's. If we are to perpetrate a gigantic National villainy, let it be for something.

We believe there are on record specific and unequivocal pledges of the Government that the principal as well as the interest of its five-twenties should be paid in coin at maturity. But this is not material. A man who incurs an obligation is morally bound (says Paley) to discharge that obligation as he supposed the creditor to understand him as promising to fulfill it. In other words: If a man quits your presence understanding you to promise him a hundred bushels of wheat for a certain service, and you are aware that he thus understands you, and he performs it on the faith of that understanding, you cannot pay him a hundred bushels of oats, and thus discharge your obligation, although you actually said oats, not wheat, in making the offer. Is not the case in point?

The Government took the money of hundreds of thousands, saying: "I will pay you six per cent. interest in coin on the sum so borrowed until I refund the principal borrowed." He who fancies that this debt can be wiped out by tendering the face of it in depreciated greenbacks, seems to us deficient in moral sensibility. It is the Government that debases our currency; and that Government cannot rightfully take advantage of its own wrong.

It is worthy of consideration whether the States or the people of the States, in 1787, conferred upon the General Government the power to issue paper-promises and to compel citizens to receive them in payment of debts due from man to man. The power to do that is expressly prohibited to the *States*, as is the power to enact laws that violate the obligations of contracts. The Constitution does not *forbid* the United States to make its paper-promises a legal tender, or to violate the obligation of a contract, or to pass laws to operate retrospectively on past transactions. But the Government created by the Constitution has such powers only as are granted to it, and it was not necessary specially to prohibit the exercise of powers not granted, by specifying these in detail.

To authorize a man to pay in depreciated paper a debt which he owes in gold, is to authorize and encourage him to do that which the *Tribune* stigmatizes as 'rascality' and 'villainy.' When it was proposed to make Confederate money a legal tender, we did not believe that the Confederate Congress had the power to do so, nor did we believe that it would be a wise or beneficial measure. As a means of preventing government paper from depreciating, it always has proved and always will prove unavailing.

The Constitution, as we read it, gives Congress no power whatever to say what one man shall receive in payment of a debt due him by another. That is an interference between citizens of a State or of different States that does not belong among the delegated powers of National government. There is not a word in the Constitution, and there is nothing in justice or morals, that gives it the right to say that a man shall not be bound to keep his promise as he has made it. And the very fact that to compel a creditor to receive in depreciated paper at par a debt payable in gold, is rascality and villainy, and dishonours a State,—the very fact that a man who incurs an obligation is morally bound to discharge it according to the understanding of it by him with whom he contracted, goes far to repel the notion that the Government of the United States can make lawful that which is dishonest and fraudulent, because it is not specially forbidden.

SALE OF THE "OAKS."

Messrs. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & Co., the well known real estate and auction firm of this city, will sell at public auction on Friday (to-morrow), the beautiful and desirable homestead of the late Col. JNO. POPE, known as "the Oaks." It will be subdivided into convenient lots and offered on the most liberal terms. This property is situated on the old Raleigh road, and is about four miles from Court Square. Persons who wish to purchase a desirable suburban home or garden farm, can never do better than to attend this important sale. The land is beautifully situated, and, besides being one of the most fertile tracts in the vicinity, is healthful, and enjoys pleasant surroundings.

We trust that the weather will be fine, and will thus invite a large crowd of substantial citizens.

—The case of Assistant Attorney General Binckley against Gen. Alfred Terry, formerly commanding in Virginia, has been set for trial before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in December. Binckley settled upon a plantation which the Treasury Department was leasing as abandoned land, and claimed to hold a lease from the owner. Gen. Terry enforced the authority of the Treasury Department, and ejected him, whereupon Binckley entered suit for damages.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

[NOTE.—Owing to interruptions on the lines, it was impossible to get the full reports last night. REP.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—In the Convention of to-day, Wickliffe (white) of this city, offered a preamble and resolution denouncing the article in the *Republican* of the 23d instant, a portion of which was telegraphed. The preamble recites that, "Whereas it is the true policy of the Radical or Republican party, and their real and honest desire, to dissipate all unfounded prejudices by a course of strict justice and honor, by using every endeavor to preserve peace and good order,

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate all desire for class legislation, and all desire to meditate or countenance bloodshed or revenge. That all we claim is equality before the law for all men without distinction as to race, color or previous condition, and that the sentiments expressed in the leading article in the New Orleans *Republican* in its issue of the 23d inst., is denounced as uncalled for, injurious and dangerous to the best interest of the party. And we do further declare that said article does not represent the sentiments, wishes or purposes of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, or the colored race."

The resolution was discussed amid considerable excitement, and with little regard to Parliamentary usages. It was finally tabled by a vote of 46 to 41.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported a series of resolutions and regulations for the government of the Convention, which were adopted; after which the Convention adjourned until Friday.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The Committee on Ways and Means agreed unanimously to-day to report a bill for the repeal of the cotton tax. No bill has been agreed upon, or time fixed for the repeal, but a bill will be reported for that purpose on Monday or Tuesday next.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—The river is on a stand, with three feet in the canal by the mark. Light rain falling all day.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Money is a shade easier at 6@7 per cent for call loans. Sterling quiet, 9@9¼c for first class bills. Gold without material change, opening at 39¼ and closing at 39¾. Governments are without decided change; coupons of '81, 113@113¼; coupons of '62, 107¾@108¼. Stocks firm.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Sugar, in good demand and firm; common, 9½c; prime, 12¾c. Molasses, dull and declining; good, 67½c; choice, 83c. Flour nominal, no sales. Corn, quiet but firm, $1 06@1 10. Oats firm, 80c. Pork nominal, no sales, holders asking $22 50. Bacon, very dull and price unchanged. Lard, nominal; tierce, 12¾c; kegs, 13c. Cotton, declining; middling Orleans, 15½@15¾c; sales, 4500 bales; receipts, 2329 bales; exports, 813 bales. Gold, 39¾. Sterling, 49@52. New York sight, par to ¼ discount.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—Tobacco quiet; sales 39 hhds.; lugs $5 25; selections $23. Flour dull and lower; superfine $7 75. Wheat inactive, $2 35@2 40. Oats steady, 66c in the river, new ear 75c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 12c; clear rib sides 15½c; no clear sides in the market. Lard 12¾c. Mess Pork $22 50. Whisky nominal, 35c bonded. Cotton 14½c. Hogs firm, $6 75@7; receipts by rail, 1050 head.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Tobacco steady. Cotton lower; middling, 14c. Flour flat and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, $1 80@2 55. Corn steady, 95@100c. Oats 61@70c. Pork steady, $19@20 50. Bacon dull; clear rib sides, 14c; clear shoulders, 11½c; clear rib sides, 14c; clear sides, 15½c. Hogs, $6 25@6 75. Weather cloudy and cool.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—Flour and wheat steady. Corn, new, ear, 75c. Oats quoted 66c. Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 14¾c. Tobacco active. Whisky unchanged. Pork active, $19 50@22. Lard held at 12¼c. Green meats, 7, 9@11¼c for shoulders, sides and hams. Bacon held firmly. Hogs active at $7 gross, and $9 net.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Flour closed dull and declining, with a limited speculative demand for low grades. Wheat, slightly in buyers' favor, with moderate demand. Rye, dull, $1 08. Oats, quiet; Western, 78@ in store, and 80c afloat. Corn, dull; mixed Western, $1 34 in store, and $1 36 afloat. Pork, dull and heavy, $20 65 for mess, cash, and $20 75 for regular. Bacon, slightly in buyers' favor, with moderate demand. Lard, 13 to 13¾c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered. Cotton, dull and lower; sales, 1800 bales; middling uplands, 16¾@16¾c.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, November 25, 1657.—A resolution was introduced, and laid over under the rule, to give a bounty of $35, $65, and $100 to all Federal soldiers from Tennessee who received wounds or disabilities in active service, and who served respectively one, two or three years, and were honorably discharged.

Senate joint resolution requiring the Comptroller and Treasurer to remove the deposits of the State from the Second National Bank, was rejected.

Senators Elliot and Frierson asked and obtained leave to record their votes in the negative on the bill passed on Saturday to give further State aid to railroads.

The following Senate bills passed on third and last reading:

To incorporate the Tennessee Horticultural Society.

The bill requiring the Receivers of railroads to make out monthly, under oath, a statement of the receipts and disbursements, and requiring Receivers to give bonds in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of their duties, and authorizing the Governor to remove any Receiver when, in his opinion, the interests of the State demand it.

HOUSE.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred:

Mr. Singletary: A resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an attorney or attorneys on the part of the State, in the suits which have been instituted against the State for the payment of the bona fide issues of the Bank of Tennessee.

Mr. Hamilton: A resolution authorizing the payment by the Comptroller of the expense incurred by the Congressional Committee and the Committee on Public Grounds, in visiting the Hermitage, amounting to $95 50. Adopted.

Mr. McNair: A bill to encourage mining and manufacturing. The bill provides that all capital actually engaged in the business of mining and manufacturing shall be exempt from taxation for ten years.

Mr. Griffith: A bill to amend the laws of the State granting inquisitorial powers to grand jurors, and also authorizing indictments *ex officio* to be filed by Attorney Generals.

CONFISCATION.

The House resolution instructing Members of Congress from Tennessee to use their influence to secure the passage of the confiscation measures of Thaddeus Stevens. The resolution was passed by a vote of 40 to 23, and a motion was made to transmit to the Senate. Some members favored a reconsideration of the vote, and upon a question to transmit a debate sprung up, which was extended to the subject matter of the resolution.

In the debate which sprung up on this question, Messrs. Doughty, Myers, Hacker, Singletary, and White of Greene favored confiscation and the impoverishment of "rebels," making bitter and violent harangues; while Messrs. Williams, Roach and Waters opposed the measure.

The vote to transmit the resolution to the Senate was carried—ayes 46, nays 16.

The resolution requiring the Clerk to publish, weekly, a list of absentees without leave, and that such absent members should forfeit their *per diem*, was laid on the table.

Senate resolution pledging the Legislature to appropriate no money to inaugurate new enterprises, but only to secure investments already made, was rejected.

Senate bill to incorporate the German Immigration of Nashville passed third and last reading.

Grant on Wade.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial]

The Ben. Wade letter recently published in the *Commercial* has furnished a week's interesting gossip to the citizens and sojourners at the National capital, and has especially puzzled that large class of American citizens who, knowing as much about journalism as a horse knows about the planetary system, can't tell what in the name of heaven the thing was ever printed for—whether to help this man or to hurt that man. It certainly wasn't to help Wade, they say, because, if so, the swearing would have been left out. It can't have been to help Chase, because it makes a revelation of Chase's efforts for a nomination seven years ago; and it can't have been in the interest of Grant, because it is a dead set against him all the way through. Let them read the *Commercial* and pay their subscription promptly, and perhaps they will find out all about it.

Among others who have given vent to their feelings about that letter is Gen. Grant, who earnestly protests that he never talked "horse" to Ben Wade in his life. In conversation on the subject with a friend, a few days since, he said he didn't remember having ever met old Ben to talk to him, except once, and that was at one of the Speaker's receptions last winter. An allusion having been made to West Point, old Ben said it was a nest of d—d traitors. "This," said the general, "vexed me a little. I told him it wasn't so; that while it was true that a good many West Pointers had joined, the rebel cause, it was also true that the proportion was much smaller than had been turned out of the cradle in which he (Wade) had been rocked—meaning the capitol. I showed him that every Southern man in Congress, with one or two exceptions, joined the rebellion, while less than half the West Pointers did so. I didn't talk a word of horse to him from beginning to end."

OBITUARY.

MALONE—At the residence of E. H. Word, on Court street, on Sunday, the 24th inst., Capt. C. C. MALONE departed this life in the 26th year of his age.

Three years ago there was fresh earth over the graves of one hundred thousand men that had been murdered, and to-day death is as strange a thing as ever. The living cannot grow familiar with it; and in spite of reason and religion we look with dread wonderment upon the faces of the newly dead. But especially is its coming unaccountable and its presence terrible, when from out of our very arms, with a sort of ravishment of life, is taken one so youthful, so promising in health and vigor, as he whom we now lament as brother, son and friend in CLARENCE MALONE. Had he died upon the battle-field, where often and bravely he had borne himself, flinging away his life upon the swift current of Southern valor, or had he been taken at a time when, lately, all men were cowering before the grim presence of our awful scourge, with less rebellious murmuring, perhaps, we would have seen him go; but cut off even in the blossoms of his own and parents' hopes, with all the circumstances of a glorious young manhood strong about him, and while in full and frequent enjoyment of friendship's kindliest offices, it is hard, ah! ever so hard, to see the fitness of it, and with becoming humility acknowledge the right-eousness of the divine will; and therefore is it that prone, in weeping clothes, we fall at Thy feet and cry for faith and strength, Oh! Lord God!

Not for purposes of public ostentation is this tribute written, but as an expression of common lament on the part of friends, who for so long in living regard, and now forever in loving remembrance, shall wear him in their heart of hearts. To them now is it impossible that he should ever grow old. The winters that for those who still may live, shall whiten heads and wither cheeks, will come and go without effect upon the freshness of his memory, and imagination, at its utmost stretch, can never frame him other than he was and is, young, joyful, buoyant in health and spirits; the pride and pleasure of acquaintances; the loving intimate of friends, and, in whispering regard for their bereavement be it said, the devoted son of affectionate parents.

God bless thee, darling friend, and in the death which we fondly hope gave thee eternal happiness, may we find a profitable lesson, however sad and desolate in its teaching. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE—There will be a special meeting of Kilwinning Lodge No 341, This (Thursday) Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall of Cyrene Commandery, No. 204 Front street, for work in the E. A. degree.

All E. A.'s are fraternally invited. Members will be punctual in attendance.

By order JOHN AINSLIE, S. W.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Secretary.
Memphis, November 28, 1867. nov28 1t

Just Received

AND for sale by R. D. WARD & CO., Druggists and Seedsmen, No. 375 Main street, 200 Bushels of Red May Wheat, two bushels of Seed Rye. Also, a large and complete assortment of Garden and Grass Seeds nov28 1w

FOR RENT—

A very Eligible Office; also, a convenient and comfortable Sleeping Room in the Commercial Bank Building.

For terms, etc., apply to COMMERCIAL BANK.
nov28 1w

WANTED TO HIRE—

A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. None need apply unless well recommended. A white woman preferred. Apply at No. 16 Pontotoc street, between Shelby and Main.
nov28 2t* J. B. STARKE.

Dissolution of Copartnership

BY mutual consent, the firm of ROSE, GARVIN & CO. is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of M. T. Garvin and A. K. Taylor. The business will be continued by James Rose, H. R. Payne, A. Nevills and Edward Bassett, under the style of ROSE, PAXTON & CO., who assume all liability, and are only authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

M. T. GARVIN,
A. K. TAYLOR,
H. R. PAYNE,
J. A. NEVILLS,
E. H. BASSETT,
JAMES ROSE.
nov28 3t

FOR RENT—

At $60 per month, each, two excellent STORE ROOMS with Cellars, in the Brick Building on Beal, Near Second street.

Also, at $50 per month, each, six first-class Rooms in second story of Same Building.

Also, at $50 per month, the Store room No 4, on Madison street, Between Main and Second streets.

Also, for Lease, on five and ten years' time, at the lowest rates, BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS, on Beal, DeSoto, Shelby, Tennessee, Clinton, Wellington, Orleans, Echols and Myrtle streets.

Apply to WM. L. VANCE,
no28 95 Madison street.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, COAL MERCHANTS of Memphis, will, from and after this date, consider all accounts due and collectable on MONDAY of each week.

BROWN & JONES,
247 Second street.
BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.,
25 South Court street.
H. B. PACKER,
283¼ Main street.
Memphis, November 27, 1867. nov28 2t

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
NO. 346 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.
ap2 82m

MRS. JACKSON'S
Queen Bess Complexion Wash.

THE following certificates, selected from hundreds in the possession of the proprietress, are confidently submitted to the public:

MRS. WOLCOTT'S CERTIFICATE.

QUINCY, Ill., November 5, 1866.

MRS. JACKSON, *Dear Madam*—It is with pleasure that I certify to you, that seeing one of your circulars, which contained certificates and indorsements from the best physicians and the highest medical authorities of the United States, certifying that your oils for the complexion and teeth were purely the oils, extracts and essences of flowers, and they warrant it when used according to directions to cure the worst and most difficult cases of nursing, sore mouth, canker of the stomach, bowels and dyspepsia. For scrofulous disorders, when used both internally and externally, it has no equal. Dear Madam, seeing this, and my little daughter, aged fifteen months, having the whooping cough for several months, accompanied with what the doctors call white canker, her mouth and throat being terribly ulcerated, and I having tried everything for its relief I could hear of, all to no purpose, I bought one bottle of your oil for the complexion, called "Queen Bess," and $100 to all Federal soldiers from Tennessee who received wounds or disabilities in active service, and who served respectively one, two or three years, and were honorably discharged.

Senate joint resolution requiring the Comptroller and Treasurer to remove the deposits of the State from the Second National Bank, was rejected.

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MRS. WM. R. COLLINS' CERTIFICATE.

HANNIBAL, MO., August 21, 1866.

MRS. JACKSON, *Dear Madam*—I am most happy to inform you that after having suffered more than three years with what some physicians call nursing sore mouth, or canker of the mouth and throat, I tried various remedies, but found nothing to do me any good until I heard of your oils for the complexion and teeth, called "Queen Bess." I bought one bottle, went according to directions, and am truly thankful to say I have found a permanent cure. Hoping you will publish this, that other poor sufferers may be benefitted by it, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. WM. R. COLLINS.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or Female, in every town and county in the United States, to introduce this celebrated preparation. Agents are now making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of expenses. Applications for agencies can be made for the present to Mrs. Jackson, at the Winslow House, Williams street, between Third and Fourth, Memphis; or to the manufacturing depot, No. 143 sixth street, St. Louis, Mo., either in person or by letter.
nov7 tf

Thanksgiving Services.

THERE will be Thanksgiving Services at the Synagogue, corner Main and Exchange street, on half past 9 o'clock a.m., Thursday, November 28th.

N. HOFFHEIMER, President.
Ledger copy. nov27 2t

FOR RENT—

A Cottage House containing five rooms, Kitchen, etc., newly painted, and in good order, in Chelsea, opposite W. Benjes, will be rented low to a family and good tenant. For terms apply to Wm. BENJES or to J. T. SHANKS, 248½ Main street. nov27 tf*

WANTED—

A thoroughly accomplished Southern Lady of experience desires a situation either as a Governess in a private family or as an Assistant Teacher in some female school. References exchanged. Address Miss S. W. C., Germantown, Tenn. nov28 1w

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer.....C. D. STEINKUHL

Great success of the talented young Artiste, Miss FANNY B PRICE. Brilliantly received by thoroughly appreciative audiences.

Thursday Evening, November 28.—First night of the great sensation, NOBODY'S LAUGHTER. Jenny Wilson and Lady Eveleigh, Miss Fanny B. Price.

In active preparation, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT, and BLACK CROOK.

Doors open at ½ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

G. J. DEAGLE.....Lessee and Manager.
TONY DENIER.....Stage Manager.

Saturday Evening, November 23.—BILL OF INJUNCTION DISMISSED.—Every Night Until Further Notice. The Grand Legendery Drama, A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT triumphant over the BLACK CROOK.

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box Office open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½. nov28 1t

FAIR AND FESTIVAL
—AT—
MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,
—IN—
Greenlaw Opera Building,
Cor. Second and Union Sts., commencing

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867,

To aid in the erection of
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Tickets, : : : : Fifty Cents.
nov23 1w

RACES! RACES! RACES!

Memphis Association Course.

THERE will be three days' TROTTING RACES at this Course, commencing on THURSDAY, 28th instant.

FIRST DAY.

First Race, Purse $150, mile heats, three in five, to harness, free for all horses.

First Race, Purse $150, two mile heats, to wagons, free for all horses.

SECOND DAY.

Second Race, Purse $100, for pacing horses, mile heats, free for all horses.

Second Race, Purse $100, for trotting horses owned in Shelby county, mile heats, three in five, to harness.

THIRD DAY.

First Race, Purse $150, mile heats, three in five, for all beaten horses, trotting.

Second Race, Purse $100, mile heats, for all trotting horses that have not trotted inside of 2:45 in public.

Three or more to fill each race. Entrance ten per centum; entries to close on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Gayoso House. Fools will also be sold at the Gayoso House at half-past seven o'clock. A. D. GILLESPIE.
no24 Secretary.

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY
AND GYMNASTICS.

MME. LEISE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis that her Classes are now open in her new and splendid hall, at No. 221 Second street, in the Adams block, one of the most private and pleasant locations in the city. She has two large Halls suited to all the wants of her pupils. All her Classes will be strictly private. Pupils admitted on the days of tuition. All the new and most fashionable dances taught in a new manner. Ladies' classes Tuesday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a.m.; Masters and Misses Tuesdays and Saturdays at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.; Gentlemen from 8 to 10 o'clock p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mdme. LEISE will give instructions in the Lee Academy, the Memphis Female Institute, and at Mrs. Magbee's School in South Memphis, as soon as the classes can be arranged. Private lessons will also give instructions in the new Gymnastics, or Physical Culture, which imparts so much grace and beauty to the figure. This training gives her School the advantage over all others, as there is no extra charge made for this branch.

Terms—to suit the times—per term of twenty-four lessons, $15.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit School during the hours of tuition, before placing their children elsewhere. Good music provided, and soirees given twice per month.
se21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
"THE OAKS,"
THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF
Colonel John Pope, Dec'd,

FIVE MILES from the city, on the RALEIGH ROAD, embracing the beautiful

Homestead Lot of Forty Acres,

And FIFTY LOTS OF ABOUT FIVE ACRES EACH, takes place on

Friday Next, November 29th.

Conveyances leave our office at 9 o'clock a.m.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
nov21 tds Auctioneers.

FOR RENT—

The Residence, No. 139 Greenlaw Block, on Madison street, containing 12 rooms in perfect order. Apply to M. S. BROOKS, of Brooks & Denis, No. 292 Main street. nov27 2w*

Cypress Timber.

70 ACRES ON LOOSA HATCHIE, eighteen miles from Memphis by water, nine by land, on Big Creek plank road, for sale for $1200.

Also about eighty acres fine land and splendid timber, at head of navigation on Big Creek, eighteen miles by water and ten by land from the city, for $2000.

Apply to 168 Front street, or at Reuberton, twelve miles north of Memphis.

S. REMBERT.
November 25, 1867. nov27 3t*

Just Received.

200 bbls. Unbolted Meal, from Nashville.
200 bbls. Bolted Meal—which we offer at rates lower than can be obtained elsewhere in the city.

PRICE & YEATMAN.
nov27 1t No. 11 Monroe street.

EDWARD IVINSON.

10 tierces Davis' Star Hams, "New."
50 boxes Breakfast Bacon, "New."
150 barrels Assorted Brands Flour.
100 pkgs. New Lard, in tcs. and kegs
20 half bbls. Roll Butter, very choice.
500 cases Can Fruits, Preserves, Jellies, etc., for sale lower than can be brought here.

EDWARD IVINSON,
Wholesale Grocer, 284 Main St.
nov27

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ON THE
First Day of July, 1867,
MADE TO THE
Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

1st—The name of this Company is THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2d—The amount of Capital Stock is.....$1,000,000 00
3d—The amount of Capital Stock paid up, is.....1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

4th—Cash on hand and in Bank.....$222,944 66
Cash in hands of Ag'ts, and in course of transmission.....

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT GOOD as a candidate for Wharfmaster at the ensuing municipal election. nov27 te

WM. H. FITCH, JR., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. nov18 te

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.
se7 te

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
A DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Alabama and Hill streets. Rent low to a good tenant. Furniture will be sold, if desired. Apply to
N. H. SCOTT & BRO.,
nov24-1w No. 227 Second street.

City Residence For Rent.

THAT elegant and spacious Dwelling, No. 98 Court street, containing some ten or twelve rooms, in excellent condition. Suitable, from its central location, for a first-class boarding house, or private residence. TERMS—$2000 per annum, payable monthly in advance by notes well secured. Apply to
M. B. TREZEVANT, Att'y at Law,
22 Jefferson street,
Or Over Citizens' Union Bank.
no24 6t.

FOR RENT—
The PLANTATION of the late John F. Hamlin, deceased, containing 1140 acres, situated eight miles east of Memphis, near the Pigeon Roost Road; 460 acres cleared and in a fine state for cultivation. The place will be rented in a body or any number of acres, to suit tenants. Houses all new and in good order, with many conveniences, including Gin, Mill, Blacksmith's Shop, etc.
Also, 2000 acres rich bottom land in Tunica county, Miss., opposite Helena, five miles from the river, with comfortable improvements and under good fence; will be rented in a body or in quantity to suit tenants. 400 acres open land.
Apply to F. W. IRVINE, 278 Front Row, for further information, or JOHN B. BARNES, Administrator John F. Hamlin, deceased.
Memphis, November 23, 1867. nov22 1m

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 309 Alabama street.
nov21 tf

FOR RENT—
A new brick Business House, three stories high, with cellar and all necessary improvements, to be completed, at No. 2 Howard's Row.
Also, the Wheatley plantation, eight miles south of Memphis, between the river and Horn Lake road. It contains 600 acres of fertile open land under good fence, with improvements located so as to make the place susceptible of division into three tracts of 200 acres each. This is one of the best places in the country, suitable for grain or cotton-growing, or for a stock farm.
Apply to Dr. D. D. Saunders, 57 South Court street, or J. C. Weaver, on the plantation.
no31-2w

FOR RENT—
The residence of Dr. WM. V. TAYLOR, Sr., on Poplar street extended, just beyond city limits, and within one hundred yards of the city railway. The house contains ten rooms, with out-houses, two large cisterns, and all other necessary conveniences, together with Three Acres of Land attached, comprising rich garden spot, orchard, etc.
Will be rented either for one year, or leased to a good tenant for a term of years.
For terms, etc., apply to
J. A. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, ov. r Commercial Bank.
nov12 2w

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to
M. L. MEACHAM,
oc22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street. Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to
THOS. H. COCKE,
oct5 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct4-tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

FOR RENT
STORES and OFFICES in Bethel's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is in cultivation, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out houses, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and ending the 31st of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in sight of the place
nov5-1aw1w HENRY T. JONES.

WANTS.

WANTED—
A situation as Book-keeper or Salesman. References given, if required. Apply at this office. nov20

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney, does not smell—it will not freeze or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a fortune for a small man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.
For further information call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
jy18 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—
A FARM of 320 acres, 2½ acres in cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Gin House, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press, Peach and Apple Orchard, Strawberrys, Raspberrys and other fruits. The renter or purchaser will have the refusal of the provender, stock and implements of agriculture now on the place—known as the "Buster Place," 14 miles from Memphis, one mile from the Pigeon Roost road. Inquire of
R. V. DENIS, 159 Main street. nov21 1w

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

—FOR—

SALE or RENT.

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 926 acres, of which 450 acres are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling house and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary outbuildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front St., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.
no5 1m J. R. PALMER.

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timbered; most of it above overflow, situated on Loosa Hatchie river, three miles north of Raleigh.
Terms of purchase are very favorable
Apply to FINIS BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.,
Or to L. O. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Excess Building, Memphis, Tenn.
no31m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
se28-1f 293 Main street, Memphis

NOTICES.

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
A. WORTHAM.

NOTICE.

THE Law Firm of THOMPSON & FRAZER is dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. Both will give attention to the business in their charge till closed.
W. M. G. THOMPSON,
C. W. FRAZER.
November 20, 1867. nov21

NOTICE.

BY authority of R. G. Dun & Co., New York, the undersigned hereby assumes control of their interests in this city.
S. B. WRIGHT.
MEMPHIS, Nov. 22, 1867. nov24 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that I will make application at the December term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for letters of administration upon the estate of John B. Mitchell, deceased.
CHARLES HARRIS.
November 13, 1867. nov13 law4w

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of David Weeks, deceased, are notified to file them with the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
F. SMITH, Administrator.
October 28 1867. oc30 law4w*

NOTICE.

THE clients of the late M. R. Hill, Esq., and J. Smith & Hill, are hereby notified that information in regard to their business can be obtained from Messrs. Stephens & Smith, attorneys-at-law, 22 Madison street, to whose charge the papers and unfinished business have been placed. They will give attention to the business until the parties make other arrangements.
SPARKEL HILL.
November 25, 1867. nov27 2w

Notice.

ON and after the 31st inst., our rates for Compressing Cotton will be $1 25 per bale, which includes, as before, one Drawrope, Covering Sample Holes and Fire Insurance while in our possession. All cotton received PRIOR to said date, will be charged at $1 50 per bale for Compressing.
All bills for Compressing are due and payable at the time such cotton is delivered to the carrier.
Southwestern Freight & Cotton Press Co.,
By J. MERRITT, President.
GILL & MAUBY,
Agents.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

THURSDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 28, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	1:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	6 10 p.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	3:1 p.m

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m

SAM. B. JONE, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily,	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sun.		
day)	2:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oc19

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and Death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SERVICES at Grace Church to-day (Thursday) at 11 o'clock by the Rector, Rev. B. F. Brooke, A. M.

STREETS.—If the contractors wait another week, Main street, in spots, will be fathomless and there can be no more travel. How long will the work of paving this great thoroughfare be suspended?

MAIN STREET SYNAGOGUE.—Services appropriate to the day will be held in this house this morning at half-past nine o'clock. The music and singing will be of a superior order. Sermon by the Rabbi, Rev. S. Tuska.

REMOVAL.—Our friend, S. D. McClure, the well known insurance agent, has removed his office from No. 16 Jefferson street to the Bethel block, corner of Main and South Court streets, where he will be pleased to greet his numerous friends and patrons.

WATCH ROBBERY.—A son of Ham, who rejoices in the name of Fortune Walker, was bold enough to steal a watch and unfortunate enough to be taken before Esquire Black, who sent him up to the Criminal Court for trial.

TO DAY being appointed Thanksgiving Day, the post office will close in the morning at 10 o'clock, open at 4 and close at 5 p.m. The carriers will deliver letters and papers only in the morning, omitting the afternoon trip.

ALDERMANIC.—Mike Burke is a candidate for Alderman from the Fifth ward. He has already served a term in the Board, has a large number of friends, and will doubtless make a strong race. Michael is too well known for anything to be said as to his qualifications for the position.

STEALING HARNESS.—A negro, named Anderson Murray, was arrested by the police yesterday, charged with stealing a set of buggy harness from W. W. Joyce, on Adams street. The property was found in the possession of the accused. He will be handed over to the tender mercies of the State to day.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The sale of the household furniture of the late H. M. Grosvenor, deceased, will take place at his late residence on Friday morning next. Conveyances will leave the sales rooms of Royster, Trezevant & Co., at 10 o'clock.

ASSAULT WITH ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Fred Behrs complained to Mr. Justice Miller yesterday that a fellow countryman, named C. Heukins, had assaulted him with intent to kill, whereupon a warrant was issued and the accused arrested. He will be examined before the Justice to-day.

THE BLUE LINE.—Chas. Sawyer arrived in the city yesterday to take charge of the interest of the Blue Line. Mr. Sawyer was for ten years connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, filling the office of Division Superintendent, at Cairo. Mr. S. is well posted in the transportation business. For the present his office will be at the house of Nat. Green & Co., Front street.

FALSE ALARM.—Some shooting took place on Main, near Gayoso street, about eight o'clock last night. It was said a man had been killed, but we could not trace it to any reliable source. The shooting was doubtless the work of some of the numerous gatherings of our colored citizens, who think they have a right to discharge their firearms promiscuously.

CONFIDENCE.—A warrant was issued from Mr. Justice Miller's office, yesterday, for the apprehension of Col. W. H. Martin, (no relation of Charley's,) charged with a breach of confidence, he having failed to deliver a gold watch to John Hallum at the proper time. The accused was arrested and gave the necessary bonds for his appearance before the Justice on the appointed day.

THE LAND WE LOVE.—The December number of "*The Land We Love*," Gen. D. H. Hill's Magazine, has been received by our news dealers. Its contents are varied and interesting. A Tennessean contributes an article on "the Duel between Jackson and Dickerson and Gen. G. B. Hodge, of Kentucky, contributes a well written sketch of the First Kentucky Brigade.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Capt. P. DeMay, who has charge of the steamers Ozark and America, now tied up at our landing, yesterday morning while between Front Row and the river, on his way to the boats, was attacked by several men and knocked down and his pockets rifled of their contents. The amount obtained from him was about seventy-five dollars. He is of the opinion that his assailants were soldiers.

BASE BALL.—The Enterprise Base Ball Club celebrate their first anniversary to-day at their playgrounds corner of Vance and Lauderdale streets. The game will be called at 1 p.m. precisely, and will be between the first and second nines with odds. The public are invited to witness the game, and seats will be reserved for ladies. The Beal street cars run to the ground. The game will come off positively should the weather be propitious.

PERSONAL.—Cols. C. W. Belknapp and J. J. Worsham, with their families, arrived from Arkansas yesterday, and are stopping at the Worsham House.

J. A. Dacus, formerly of the *Argus*, is also in town.

Hon. Dan Able leaves in the morning for St. Louis.

Capt. John S. Marmaduke is in town, putting up at the Overton.

POLICEMEN WANTED.—There are more policemen needed in the Eighth Ward. Along Poplar street, near the city's confines, there is often a *fusilade* from ten o'clock till daylight. If Superintendent Beaumont could furnish a policeman to circumgyrate occasionally about the intersection of Manassas and Poplar, and to dive down among the Grampian Hills of "Scotland," on one of which Alderman Passmore has his abiding place, there would be less noise o' nights, and petty burglaries would be less frequent.

LOYAL LEAGUERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—Dr. Livingston, the great African traveler, is not dead, as the world supposed. Letters written by the modern explorer recently come from the remote interior of Central Africa. It is supposed that the adventurous gentleman is organizing Loyal Leagues, and co-operating with Shaw, Beecher and Hunter in the business of humanizing the poor negro. He expects to be Mayor of Timbuctoo.

BEAUTIFIER.—We learn that Mrs. Jackson has furnished several ladies of this city with her justly celebrated "Queen Bess Complexion Wash," and that they have tested it and formed the impression produced everywhere that it has been heretofore introduced. Mrs. Jackson will remain at the Whitemore House for several days, and in the meantime we advise all who wish to improve their complexions and teeth to call at once and satisfy themselves, free of charge.

THE SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF MUSIC. This is the title of an elegantly printed and ably edited monthly journal, published at Louisville, Ky., by Mr. Wm. McCarroll, which all lovers of the "art divine" and of literature should greet with a handsome patronage. Each number contains a select piece of music. The aim of the editor is to elevate the standard of musical composition in the Southwest. It is furnished to subscribers at the very low price of $1 per annum. Our young friend, Joe Locke, in the *Avalanche* building, is the agent in this city.

FOLLY OF PROPERTY-HOLDERS

MERITS OF CANDIDATES.

Who will be Mayor—John Park and the Rest—What Should be Done.

The struggle for ascendancy, among Radical candidates in Loyal Leagues, becomes absolutely ferocious. It was said yesterday that a large number of blacks supported Dr. Beecher because he is most despised by white people. There are hard stories told of this man by his competitors, and if this history is properly recited, the city would be deeply wronged by his election. It is also true that those who detest Radicalism most prefer the triumph of Beecher. His elevation would disgrace his party throughout the country. It thus happens that extreme men concur, while those of moderate views and intelligent citizens of all shades of opinion prefer Col. Fitch. He is thoroughly a Radical, believing a black man infinitely better than a white, and yet, despite this monomania, is intelligent, capable and reputed honest. These facts render him unfit for the place in the eyes of Judge Hunter, who devotes himself to interests of Beecher.

There will certainly be two or three Radical candidates. Col. Fitch has said that under no circumstances will he abandon the field. Beecher is desperate, having everything to win and nothing to lose, while Dr. Shaw is conscious that he will never again come to the surface. It happens that Mr. Lofland's successor Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m. All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m. All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m. For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays. R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis. is in telligent, capable and reputed honest. These facts render him unfit for the place in the eyes of Judge Hunter, who devotes himself to interests of Beecher. There will certainly be two or three Radical candidates. Col. Fitch has said that under no circumstances will he abandon the field. Beecher is desperate, having everything to win and nothing to lose, while Dr. Shaw is conscious that he will never again come to the surface. It happens that Mr. Lofland's successor will hold the purse strings through two years. It would be a great calamity if a common thief, under such circumstances, were made our master.

The present incumbent asserts his purpose to retain his position. There will surely be two, perhaps three Radical candidates. The prize is too great. Loyal Leagues cannot control Shaw, Beecher, Smith, Hamilton, and the irrepressible Col. Fitch; hence there is a reasonable possibility of defeating the candidate of the Leagues. The discussion of these matters progresses. Every night meetings are held in different wards in the interest of the several candidates. As we hear it from our colored friends, Beecher is ahead. Col. Fitch does not consort with Loyal Leagues. Shaw is a more respectable gentleman than Cuffie cares to support, and as a consequence Beecher's chances are very flattering. Gen. Smith and Hamilton are forgotten in their absence.

Though Col. Fitch is the only Memphis Radical, and citizen of the place, who has consistently advocated the political equality of the two races; though a white gentleman of excellent good sense and of no mean literary taste and attainments; though his Radical rivals are boors and pretenders, or worse, he cannot secure the nomination. He will never receive votes, however, and if we cannot elect a sane man with whom the people of Memphis concur in opinions, it becomes us to prefer Fitch. In doing this we damn him just as the sure mode of defeating Grant or Sherman or Pendleton would cause the approval of them either by the press of the South. Col. Fitch will not, therefore, thank us for all this kindness. There is some talk of Jno. Park's aspirations. His appearance would consolidate the black vote upon Beecher or Shaw. Therefore it is urged that the field should be left open to Mr. Lofland. We give these suppositions as heard everywhere upon the streets. The fortunes of this city are involved in this contest. He who owns property here is surely conscious that its value, through many coming years, depends upon the success or defeat of thieves and plunderers who seek to rob a community with which they have neither sympathy, resulting from common interests, nor that of partizan creed which often supplies the higher principles of honest patriotism. Property-holders of Memphis should spare no pains to control events. Will they make an effort? If it be not done, he who is richest may be plundered to poverty before a Beecher's term expires.

(COMMUNICATED.)
ON BOARD STEAMER M. S. MEPHAM.

Captain John McDonald:—We, the undersigned passengers on the above mentioned steamer when the affray occurred with some drunken men, who came on board on the evening of the 23d instant, from New Madrid, Missouri, whilst you were lying in port at that place, take great pleasure in testifying to your gallant conduct. The majority witnessed the difficulty, and all of us are familiar with the facts, which we affirm, without pretending to detail them with minuteness, to be substantially the following: About nine o'clock that evening some four or five men, the majority of them very much intoxicated, came on board from the shore, and in the presence and hearing of the passengers, many of whom were ladies and children, made themselves exceedingly offensive by reckless and drunken demonstrations. Finally two of the number drew revolvers, and after trying to force a passenger into a difficulty, one of them struck him over the head with his pistol, and then each presented their revolvers and threatened to shoot him if he resented the insult. About this time you were informed of what was going on, and promptly and attempted to quiet the affair, by having these men to leave your boat. Your conduct was characterized by great coolness and forbearance—much more than we could have expected you to display. Upon these ruffians refusing to either leave the boat, nor cease their violent conduct, and in your presence demanded of the bar keeper more whisky, (this you had before prohibited,) and with drawn pistols they attempted to enforce their demand. About this time one of the number made the shot at yourself, which you prevented taking effect in your body by striking the pistol down just as he fired, causing the ball to pass between your legs. After this you succeeded in wresting the pistol from his hand, and in a very short time the boat was cleared of all this drunken party. Their murderous design was afterward shown by their discharging a shotgun, loaded with shot, into the passengers standing on the front part of the boat, wounding one man, and piercing the clothes of another. The conduct of this party was criminal in the highest degree, and in justice to yourself and for the safety of the traveling public, they should all be arraigned and punished for the crimes they committed.

We very cheerfully state that we approve of your conduct in every particular, and would recommend you to those traveling on the Mississippi, as a Captain always courteous and obliging, and, if need be, willing to risk his life to safely maintain order and protect your passengers.

Hoping that you may not again have occasion to suppress riots such as the one above, we subscribe ourselves your friends, etc.

D. K. Newell, Texas; S. T. Trowbridge, Illinois; W. S. Smith, Illinois; John S. Telworth, Pennsylvania; Charles Arbuckle, Pennsylvania; Charles Pruk; Louis Gerson, New York city; Mat Carrol, J. S. Carriger, Louisiana; Wills M. Inman, Thomas Sheehan, M. Oglesby, Illinois; Charles H. Thomas, George Wells, Adam Reuner, M. N. Inskeep, John Purser, John P. Camp, C. Stiff, T. E. Owen, Texas; and sixty-three others.

ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. A correspondent makes suggestions as to the inaccuracy of our criticisms upon the management and expenditures of the public schools. We saw it stated in an eastern paper that each pupil in the city schools of Memphis cost $75 or $80 *per annum*. Our correspondent makes a satisfactory explanation. It is shown how much rent is paid, how many houses have been built and how much is paid by way of loss on the face value of city scrip. This explanation may relieve the managers of the schools, but we do not see that tax-payers should do otherwise than seek a mode of relief. If private schools will educate our children for a less sum than that paid the Engineers of the Public School system, why may not the former be preferred? A railroad or bank conducted by a State is always less wisely managed than one directed by individuals. Public schools are affected by the principle that any government is best which governs least. Every child should go to school. If this end can be accomplished for less money than is now paid for its attainment, the sooner a reform is effected the better for the public. Taxation, in any event, is almost insufferable in this city. Three per cent. *per annum* is very nearly the amount now exacted from Memphis property-holders. How long can this be borne? To lessen the burden we made an inquiry touching the management of the public schools. These may be economically conducted. The fact still stares us in the face that our burdens are insufferable. Bread we must have and cannot, if the rates of taxation be not reduced. Trade is repelled by burdens imposed upon merchants. It is no fault of the schools, of the police, or of the street contractors, that taxation cannot be sustained. The police and streets and schools are all public necessities. Not the less inevitable is the suspension of the three blessings (?) if the people, utterly impoverished by the pressure of accumulated calamities, cannot pay for them. We only ask that our City Fathers examine the official reports of school managers and inquire whether a cheaper plan of universal education be not attainable. The cost of the present system, under existing circumstances, cannot be borne.

ARTISTIC.—At 338 Main street, up stairs, is domiciled Mr. Y. Day, the celebrated photographer and ambrotypist whose beautiful pictures have evoked such universal praise for their rare merit. He is unexcelled in his line, and never fails to please those who call on him for any style of picture. Prof. Wm. Cooper, the talented artist, can be found with Mr. Day; and his excellent pictures colored in oil are truly artistic, and evince the highest order of genius. We know that there is not a gallery in the country where superior specimens of this art are executed, and to those needing a lifelike picture in any style known to the daguerean art we refer them to the gentleman.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT NASHVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Last night the Assembly convened in special session, to consider the subject of Foreign Missions. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Lefever, the matter was brought before the Assembly by Dr. Smith offering the following resolution:

That the Executive Committee on Foreign Missions be directed to inquire whether, in the present condition of the Churches, it is deemed advisable to extend our operations in the Foreign Missionary field or confine our efforts to the ground already occupied?

Dr. Smith then said: The practical question is, shall the Church at this time send out Missionaries to foreign fields, when we have so many heathen at our doors?

Dr. J. Leighton Wilson said: He was not sorry that many had doubts about extending the work. It would do good. He did not hold that it was necessary to finish the work at home before going abroad. This would be man's plan. The work is not to be done as one would work a farm. The Lord has not shown us which portion of the earth He would evangelize first. Our business is to sow the seed. The commission is, "to go into all the world;" no limit; the field is one. This was the idea of the Apostles; no obligations rested upon them that does not rest upon us. We are shut up to the conclusion that all nations must know of Jesus if they would be saved. How can they know except the preacher be sent. If this foreign work is the work of God it bears the stamp of his approbation. Has God set his seal to the work? Statistics will prove that greater success has attended the preaching of the Gospel in heathen lands than in America. During the work in Africa, one hundred churches have been formed. Fifteen thousands could be added to the Church with one-tenth of the means used in any one of our Synods. Is the Southern Church to have no hand in this great work? We are poor; almost crushed, but we would be ashamed of a Church which did not take part in this work. Our great work is the spread of the Gospel.

Dr. Sheperdson said:

1. No man holds a commission except to preach the Gospel to every creature.

2. In this commission the missionary work is but in the foreground. ("Go."

3. Diligence in this work—"the going"—is the expressed condition of blessing. "Go, and lo! I am with you." Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Kentucky, said, it seemed to him the resolution read, "Resolved, A Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of doing what the Lord Jesus has told us to do." He agreed with Dr. Wilson, but the great difficulty under which the whole matter lay is the want of sympathy between the Missionary in the field and the Churches at home. Who knows the Missionary's name or station? Who prays for him? Why has prayed for him to-day? This is the great difficulty. When this is done the money question will no longer be a difficulty. How he would like to see this Church a Missionary Church, leading the van.

Dr. Mathews, of Kentucky, said he would propose Dr. Baxter's noble motto: The more I have given, the more I have had given." Again, "It is better to have a ruined purse than a ruined Church." Under Baxter's rule this Church is rich enough to carry on its Missionary work. Do not gratify those who wish to see us passing any such resolution. You must not abandon the work. Go forward! The nightingale sings her sweetest song when the thorn presses its breast. God is touching every string of the harp now, and he seeks a song. The sweetness of which is enhanced by every string.

Dr. Plummer said: The spirit of Missions is the spirit of God. He that has not the spirit of Missions has not the spirit of Christ. How can we keep such news as the Gospel is, and keep silence? God will curse us if we keep silence! No greater curse comes than upon those who hinder the progress of the Gospel. "The wrath of God has come because they forbid us to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles that they might be saved." Let God send men when He pleases. The Gospel *is* spreading amongst the heathen. *We* must have men to go; these men must go wherever commerce goes. We cannot wait until God lets loose another great sheet full of animals and say to a guilty church, "slay and eat." Let the world know that the Southern Church is called of God to do this work. He would rather be dead than belong to a church that has not the spirit of missions.

Dr. Joe Wilson then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

Dr. Smith, the author of the former resolution, then offered the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the work of extending the Gospel through all the world is the great work for which the Foreign Mission has been instituted by her great head, to which all other parts of the work are subservient, the Committee on Foreign Missions be directed to press the enterprise intrusted to it with renewed energy and efforts, assured that the means, both men and money, adequate to the supplied in the all-wise providence of God, in proportion to the liberal method devised by the Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Miss Fanny B. Price delighted a most appreciating audience, with her personation of that difficult and most remarkable historical character, "Lucrezia Borgia," M. D. Hanchett playing the "Duc d'Este." The tenderness of the mother—the yearning to her child, grown up to manhood, in its brightest, boldest, truest type, and the suspicious girdling, as it were, around, was most beautifully and pathetically portrayed. It made the character even beautiful in its endeavor to retrieve itself, through its obstinate devotion to the son. The pathos of the throes and agonies of the alarmed woman, made friends for the fair debutante and incensed friend who gave vent to her passion of revenge, to propitiate her own evil will. All the fluctuations from maternal tenderness, careful against the speculative suspicions of the young, and all his spies were beautifully limned forth by Miss Fanny B. Price. In her hands the character reaches sublimity, and maternal tenderness wipes out a host of bitter crimes. The drama shows the Borgia vengeance a strong light, and the striking contrast of the swaying passions could not be more thoroughly portrayed than they were last evening—painting the Angel antipodean to the devil. The Clockmaker and Daughter enabled Miss Fanny Person to make herself very agreeable to her many friends and admirers. This evening will be presented the great sensational drama of *Nobody's Daughter*, which is entirely novel here, and in which Miss Fanny B. Price represents two characters. We have never seen the drama, but understand that it is full of incident and interest, and that all the intensity that can be imparted to character is invested (as we commercial men say) in the parts "Jenny" and "Lady Everleigh." There is not a more deserving actress on the American (or any other) stage, than Miss Fanny B. Price, or one more studious, or a more elegant reader. The New Memphis should be crowded to-night.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—The *Tale of Enchantment* had a paying house last night despite the weather. The spectacle never loses its peculiar inspiration. Its songs and dances, its costumes and beautiful scenery never fail to impart interest and prove attractive. The untoward weather itself could not deter the people from witnessing this most beautiful and interesting spectacular drama. The dancing was superb and was loudly applauded. Miss Susetta Starr and Miss Helen De Vere had their fair share of the plaudits. Some new scenes and incidents will be introduced to render this most magnificent spectacular drama still more attractive.

THE VARIETIES.—This house was well filled last night. The performance was all that could be expected. Miss Fannie Williams and Miss Sallie Eldridge with Miss Carrie Cornell, Mrs. Wray and Miss Ada performed the parts allotted to them with satisfaction, while the song and dance man drew forth repeated encores. Manager Thomas keeps a good stock and produces the best artistes in the profession.

MEMPHIS COLLEGE.—This noble institution, though its walls now lie in ruins—the wreck of the mourning element—will resume its exercises to-day, in an elegant structure on the corner of Linden and Wellington streets. The students are requested to repair at the usual hour to an edifice known as Turley Chapel. The indomitable Professors are determined to make it a grand success, and nothing short of absolute impossibility will deter them from their purpose. The President and officers have requested to return their thanks to the friends who assisted them so freely, and especially to Col. Cockrell, of the Gayoso, who so generously proffered them a home in his magnificent hotel, as long as they choose to avail themselves of it. Let such deeds be emulated by our citizens, and let them, by their patronage, at least, show the spirit to aid in sustaining the College, and making it the pride of the city.

JOE LOCKE, *Avalanche* building, 22 Jefferson street, has just received Frank Leslie's Magazine, The Land We Love, Every Saturday, Monthly, the Eclectic Magazine, New York Weekly, Harper's Weekly, Scientific American, National Freemason, the Ball Chronicle, Irish American, Freeman's Journal, Irish Republic, Boston Pilot, Irish People, Irish Citizen, (Mitchell's paper, Courier des Etats Unis, Leslie Zeitung, Democrat, Belletrisches Journal, Stats Zeitung, Police News, Police Gazette, Army and Navy Journal, New York Mercury, Southern Society, London News, London Times, and all of the latest magazines and dailies. Keeps constantly on hand books, stationery, etc., etc. Give him a call.

Grand Lunch at the Cosmopolitan saloon, on the corner of Second and Jefferson, to-day at ten o'clock.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT.—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—Stands adjourned until Friday the 29th inst. The cases set for trial on Friday next, February 29, 1867, are as follows:

401 Waggener et al vs Clark et al.
402 McCoy vs Odell.
404 Williams vs Miller et al.
405 Peres vs Peres.
4 7 Ford vs Humphreys.
412 Ward sur part vs Bailey.
413 Whitleton vs Laven.
414 Murphy vs Mulvey, adm'r, et al.
417 Fergusson vs Foley.
420 Kelly vs Henon, ex'r, et al.
421 McDonald vs Titus.
423 Cole, ex'r, vs Powers
425 Picket, Jr, ex'r, vs Owen.
427 Kelly vs Mc'ormick.
428 Hardaway vs Cones.
429 Osborne vs Bennett.
430 Kintland vs Gantt, adm'r.
431 Cooper vs Cooper.
432 Wallace & Eagan vs Wells.
433 Stut vs Hamm.
434 Bowles vs Taylor.
435 Moore & Co vs Winters.
436 Krouse vs Pollock.
438 Brown vs Williams.
440 Parsen vs Beer.
442 Tucker vs Gates.
444 Bowen vs Woods.
445 Allum vs Meath.
448 Wood vs owners of steamer "Sliver Moon."
450 Union Bank of Tennessee vs Miller, adm'r.
451 Cox vs Miller.
453 Hodges vs Apperson.
454 Lusby vs same.
455 Davys, adm'r, vs Jackson Life and General Insurance Company.
456 Hammond vs Apperson.
458 Campbell vs Holbrook.
460 Morgan vs McKinney.
461 Wood vs Wood.
464 Wood vs Brown.
465 Apple ate vs Aldridge.
466 O'Connor vs Dutton.
467 Alexander vs Rice et al.
468 Hart vs Cole, ex'r, et al.
471 Elliot, ex'r, vs Shultz.
473 Grant vs McAllister.
474 Grant vs Higgins.
475 Waggener vs Woods.
476 Martin vs Oldridge.
477 Darlin vs Ogburne.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*Geo. W. Waldron, Judge.*—Stands adjourned until Friday, November 29th, 1867. On Friday and Saturday criminal cases will be called up for trial.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge, etc.*—On yesterday the Grand Jury was discharged until Friday next. The Petit Jury in the case of the State vs. Donlon—indictment for murder—had not been able to agree up to late hour last evening. There is little probability that an agreement will ever take place and the only question seems to be whether the Jury is to be discharged by consent of the defendant or to be kept confined until the close of the present term, some time in January next. However, as is truly said, "Nothing is irrepressible for a Jury," a verdict may be rendered by Friday morning. Owing to the illness of Judge Hunter the Court was adjourned by the Clerk over to Friday. On that day the jail cases will continue to be called up for trial.

(COMMUNICATED.)
MEMPHIS, November 27, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I find my name in a list of applications filed under the bankrupt law published in to-day's *Post*. I do not know the motive of publication, but it is certainly calculated, however, and if so, to injure me. The facts are, that the First National Bank, of this city, has, since November, 1866, held two memoranda checks given by me, which, on account of the depression of business and the scarcity of money, I have been unable to pay. The officers of the bank knew that I had an abundance of means to pay all my debts, and that my reasons for not paying the checks

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, November 27, 1867.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 139¾, and closed at 139¾. A few small sales were made here to-day at 137¾@138 in the morning, but our inside quotations was the fair ruling rate at the close.

Silver is scarce, and the buying rates nominally 127@128. The demand for exchange to-day was active, and our banks were generally short. Sight bills on New York are taken at ¼c discount, and ion other points at ⅜c discount. The current selling rate is par.

City Scrip has not changed since yesterday, but dealers are anxious to buy at 88c. Selling at 91@92c.

In County Warrants we have no change to note. There is a steady demand for small scrip, and thousands from 85@c more than large pieces. Dealers buy at 68@70c, and sell at 70@75c.

Police Scrip is not offered at the counter. On the street sales are made at 80@85c.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Ten. old is'se	28	Bank of Augusta	50
" W. Tenn	30	" Athens	40
" Chattanoogah	10	" Columbus	7
" Middle Tenn	90	" Commercial	60
City Bank	95	" Fulton	40
Merchant's Bank	95	" Ex'ge Bank	80
Eastern Bank	90	" Marine	10
Ocoee "	10	" Middle Ga	80
Planters' "	88	" Savannah	85
Union "	88	State of Ga	12
Shelbyville "	80	Centr'l R. R. & B'k Co	95
Southern "	100	City R. & B'k of Augusta	25
Traders' "	90	Farm'rs & M'ch's	6
ALABAMA.		Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Bank of Mobile	95	Marine Bank	10
" Montgomery	45	Mrch'ts & Pl't'rs B'k	5
" Selma	50	Planters' Bank	12
Commercial Bank	40	Union Bank	80
Eastern Bank	42	Mechanic's Bank	2
Northern "	35	Man'fact'rs "	12
Central "	30	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Southern "	95	Bank of Camden	30
FLORIDA.		" Charleston	15
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Chester	7
" Charlotte	20	" Georgetown	12
" Cleaveland	10	" Hamburg	15
" Commerce	12	" Newbury	30
" Fayetteville	7	" S. Carolina	7
" Lexington	10	State, old is'sue	10
" N. Carolina	40	State, new "	5
" Wilmington	30	Commercial Bank	5
" Washington	10	Exchange Bank	10
" Wilmington	18	F'rm'rs & Exch'ge	1
Mechanics' Bank	5	Merchants' Bank	5
Commercial Bank	16	People's Bank	40
Farmers' B'k of N. C	20	Planters' "	6
Merchants' Bank	40	Planters & M'ch'ts B'k	25
Miners & Plant'rs B'k	25	South W. R. R	22
LAND WARRANTS.		Southern Bank	3
40 acres, war 1812	38	Union "	60
80 " " "	80		
120 " " "	100		
160 " " "	140		
160 " not " "	135		
BONDS.			
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75		
M. & C. R. R. coupons	85		
M. & O. R. R. bonds	80		
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22		
Tenn. bonds, old	66		
" new	64		
Tenn. coupons	70		
Miss. & C. R. R. 1st m'g	65		
" 2d "	50		
Memp'is City b'nds	45		
" " coupons	55		

The Liverpool cotton market opened dull today, with Uplands, 8d; Orleans, 8¼d. At noon it was also dull and tending downwards—Uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 8d. The closing dispatch announced it still dull and tending lower, with Uplands, 7 13-16d; Orleans, 8 1-16d. Sales for the day 10,000 bales. The New York market opened quiet but steady; Middling, 16½c; Mobile, 17¼c; Orleans, 17½@18c. From the markets we have all day prices nominally unchanged. At 3 p.m. it was very dull and unsettled, with quotations impossible to get accurately; Middling, 16½c; Mobile, 16¾c; Orleans, 17½c, and closed the same in all respects. Sales for the day 1200 bales. Our market in opening the early part of the day was active when the weather was taken into consideration. Bright Middlings were in demand at 14½c, and holders were not sow to sell at that figure. After 2 p.m., however, and the receipt of the mail had news from the East, there was nothing done. The market closed dull and tending downwards.

Ordinary	11 @12
Good Ordinary	12¾@13
Low Middling	13¾@14
Middling to Strict	14¾@15
Good Middling	15¾@16

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand		1,080
Received to-day	1,468	
Received previously	64 668	66,132
		67,202
Exported to-day	418	
Exported previously	53,739	54,157
Stock on hand		13,065

The rain fell to-day had a depressing effect on business, and prices are about the same. Corn is in fair local demand and sells on landing at 65@66c in bar corn, 70@72c in sacks. Oats dull, at 70@72c. Bran dull, at $23@24. Hay is firm at $25@26 on landing, and $27@30 in store. Meats are firmer up-day, and stock light; Clear Sides are held at 19¾@19½c; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾@18½c; Clear Bellies, 18¾@19c; Shoulders 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11½c; Breakfast Bacon, 18@18½c; Plain Sugarcured Hams, 21@22c; Mess Pork, $25@26 50; Prime Mess, $17; Ramp, $18@18 50. Game is scarce on account of weather being too warm for shipment. Buckwheat flour, $12 per barrel. Eggs more abundant—selling at 35@40c. Molasses of the new crop has arrived and sells at 60c to 65c; old crop commands 65c. Onions are dull at $3@5 for common to choice. Potatoes are still dull—choice sell at $4 00 to $5 00 from store, and common at $3 25 to $3 50; sack potatoes are held at $1 50 to 1 65 per bushel. Sweet potatoes in demand for shipment, 50c@$1. New Carolinas are held at 35c, and second-rate, 18 to 20c, with a good demand from the interior. Chickens are in fair supply at $4 00 to $4 50 for old and young. Onions are scarce and firm at $4 00 to $4 25 per bbl. Cement is $3 to $5 per bbl. Butter is in good demand; Goshen, 45@45c; choice western, 38@40c; good, 30@35c; common, not in demand. Bagging in good demand at 26¼@27c for India, 23@27c for American, power, and 24@25 for hand made. Flour very quiet; super $7@8, X $9@10 50, XX $11@12 50, XXX $13@14; fancy brands $14 50@15 50. Mackerel in good supply: No. 1 half bbls $10 50@11; No. 2 $9 50@10; No 1 kit, $2 75@3; No. 2, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 $2 25@2 50. Sugar is firm, at 18½@19c for white crushed and powdered and coffee sugars at 17¾@18c; brown 14@16c. Rio Coffee, fair to choice, 24@27½c. Cliff Lime $2 00@2 25; Cedar Lime, $2 00@2 25. Western reserve cheese, 16@16½c; factory, 17@18c; English dairy, 18½@19c. Common, whisky, $2 25@3; imitation Bourbon, $2 25@3; Bourbon, $3@6.

The live stock market is unchanged—No. 1 beef cattle sell at 5@6c gross; inferior, 3@4c. Sheep, $4@8 for No. 1, and inferior dull at $3@3 50. Hogs, 7@8c gross.

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— @ 25 25
Wagon wheels	6 00@ 8 00
Buggy hubs, perset	1 25@ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 40@ 4 00
Buggy spokes, do	2 00@ 2 50
Wagon spokes, do	2 75@ 3 75
Bent fellies, do	1 80@ 3 00
Sawed fellies, do	50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— 65@ — 90
Buggy poles, each	— 50@ — 60
Wagon singletrees and N. Yokes, doz	2 00@ 2 20
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 50@ 17 00

ses dawóm

Saloon for Rent and Fixtures for Sale.

ONE of the oldest established stands in the city for RENT and the FIXTURES for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Apply at this office. nov23 tf

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS,

No. 59 Union Street,

Between Second and Third.

H. A. PARTEE, Haywood Co., Tenn.
ED. F. M'GEHEE, Panola, Miss.
R. D. PARTEE, Panola Co., Miss.

PARTEE, M'GEHEE & CO

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

COOPER BLOCK, Monroe Street.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

IN referring to our card as above, we would say that in the future, as in the past, we will give our best attention to the interests of our patrons on all consignments made us. That the office facilities are at least equal to any, THE USUAL CHARGES WILL BE MADE, and we pledge ourselves that the result to the planter on all business intrusted to us shall be as favorable as from any other house of equal standing, or from parties who may propose to do business for less than we feel we can justly and safely afford to do. oct-3m

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

No. 66 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses.

REFERENCES:
Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis;
Pike, Lapsley & Brother, New Orleans;
R. M. Runyan, Banker, St. Louis.
feb23 tf

R. T. ANDERSON. R. S. GRIFFIN.

ANDERSON & GRIFFIN,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 276 Front Street,

(Room No. 4, Up-Stairs), MEMPHIS.

se29 3m

BRIGGS & NORTON,

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

308 Front Row,

MEMPHIS.

HAVE A CHOICE STOCK GROCERIES, viz:

400 Bags Coffee,
25 Hogsheads Sugar,
100 Barrels Sugar,
50 Barrels and Kegs Syrup,
150 Barrels Mess and Rump Pork,
250 Pieces Flax and Hemp Bagging,
150 Coils Rope,
50 Tons Iron ties—various makes,
1000 Barrels Flour,
50 Barrels Whisky,

Bacon, Lard and full stock Family Groceries all of which they will sell at lowest market prices. Examine our stock, sell low, sell

RAILROADS.

1867 ARKANSAS. 1867

United States Mail Routes and Stage Lines.

Little Rock and Hot Springs Direct.

THROUGH IN DAYLIGHT.

Little Rock and Washington via Rockport and Arkadelphia.

THROUGH IN 36 HOURS.

Little Rock and Camden via Tulip and Princeton.

THROUGH IN 30 HOURS.

Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

Running in Connection with the Memphis and White River, and Memphis and Arkansas River Packets, and

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

First Class Four-Horse Post Coaches leave Little Rock Daily, and returning leave Hot Springs Daily, Sundays excepted, carrying United States Mail.

Invalids Going to the Hot Springs will find on this line the best of

Concord Coaches, Fine Horses and Careful and Sober Drivers,

and every effort will be made to furnish the most speedy and comfortable transit.

Extra Coaches, when Required, will be Furnished on Ten Minutes' Notice.

Office in Little Rock at the Anthony House.

D. J. CHIDESTER, Contractor.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Agent.
no6 dawe Little Rock, Ark.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4:30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 6:40 a.m. next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

In advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11:00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4:00 p.m. next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 237½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRISWOLD, SAM. B. JONES,
Ticket Agent. Gen'l Sup't.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company shall at all times attend Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, will call at any part of the city or steamboat landing. JOHN H. JONES,
Sup't M. C. T. Co.
October 1, 1867. oct tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4:30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jefferson ville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM B. JONES,
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. General Superintendent.
oct tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

J. J. SMITH. JNO. L. LEECH.

SMITH & LEECH,

Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

342 Second Street.

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whiskies on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.

oc5 oc18 nov14 3m

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

RECTIFIER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LIQUORS,

No. 226 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

Common, Rectified and Bourbon

WHISKIES,

Supplied to the Trade

At the Lowest Market Prices.

nov12 lm

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oct12

Just Received.

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.

2 quarter pipes "Pellvoisin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Cordials, Liquors, and the Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Street.
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D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 tf

A. VACCARO. N. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS,

Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

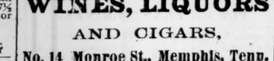
The best Bitters in the market as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Row.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,



UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

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J. FLAHERTY

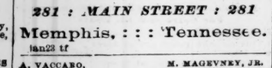
C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,



General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

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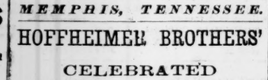

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

SHANE, BELL & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

GENERAL COMMISSION

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MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Liberal advances made on Produce in Store. Strict attention paid to Filling Orders.

Gen. T. M. Bell, R. F. Harron, J. A Shane, Dr. A. Harris.

Harris, Miller & Co.,

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BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

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TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

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JAS ELDER, President.
P. C. BETHELL.
J. K. P. PRITCHARD.

se29 3m

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS,

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

nov22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

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H. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

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Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

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GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

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Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past six years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

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F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.
FRED. WARNER, - - - Cashier.

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THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au1 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA, JOS SPECHT, A. CORDES, N. HOFFHEIMER, H. H. METTE, J. P. HOFFMAN, JOHN DUTLINGER, C. A. DAMMAN, JACOB WELLER, NICH FRECH, E. MEYER, AND. RENKERT, J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

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EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL,

MEMPHIS COLLEGE.

THE Law Department of the Memphis College will open on its FIRST MONDAY OCTOBER. The following gentlemen comprise the Faculty:

Constitutional Law.....Gen. ALBERT PIKE
Real Property & Pleading.....HON. R. B. HEATH
Personal Property & Pleading.....A. M. LEWIS
Equity & Commercial Law..Hon. P. T. SCRUGGS
Crim. Law & Admiralty...Gen. J. B. CHALMERS

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST SESSION, JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.

Walker's American Law, Kent's Commentaries, Bishop on Criminal Law, Carnther's History of a Law Suit, Stephens' Pleadings.

SECOND SESSION OF JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.

Parsons on Contracts, Parsons on Notes and Bills, Greenleaf on Evidence.

FIRST SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.

Adam's Equity Jurisprudence, Adam's Equity Pleading, Redfield on Wills, Hilliard on Mortgages, Parsons on Partnerships.

SECOND SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.

Washburn on Real Property, Taylor on Landlord and Tenant, Angell & Ames on Corporations, Story's Conflict of Laws, Parsons on Maritime Law, Conklin's U. S. Treatise.

Recitations and Examinations each day at 4 o'clock. Moot Court once each week, and Appellate Court once each month, presided over by the Professors all together.

Students permitted to enter any Class, but no Diplomas given except to those going through whole course.

Terms $25 per Session, payable in advance.

Matriculation Fee, $5 per Session.

All Students of Law can attend free of charge the Lectures of the College, including Lectures on Elocution and explanation of Latin and French technicalities by the President.

Arrangements will be made to board and lodge Students at $25 per month. Applications should be made early. se10

MEMPHIS COLLEGE,

(Formerly St. Lazarus.)

Rev. S. H. FORD, LL.D., President.
J. DUPREE, Professor of Languages.
——, Professor Mathematics.
JACKSON P. CREWS, English Department.

Session Opens Monday, September 2nd.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Senior Class, including Latin, Greek and Mathematics	$40 00
Junior, English Branches, Latin and Greek Grammar	30 00
Primary Department	20 00
Instrumental Music	40 00

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REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent
se24 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

JO. BANFIL & CO.,

HAVE established their office in Titus' Block, in rear of No. 12 Jefferson street, where they may be found by parties interested.

oc28

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

BEHIND THE MASK.

BY MRS. ADELAIDE D. T. WHITNEY.

It was an old, distorted face—
An uncouth visage, rough and wild;
Yet from behind, with laughing grace,
Peeped the fresh beauty of a child.

And so contrasting, fair and bright,
It made me of my fancy ask
If half earth's wrinkled grimness might
Be but the baby in the mask.

Behind gray hairs and furrowed brow,
And withered look that life puts on,
Each, as he wears it, comes to know
How the child hides, and is not gone.

For, while the incxorable years
To saddened features fit their mould,
Beneath the work of time and tears
Waits something that will not grow old!

And pain, and petulence, and care,
And wasted hope and sinful stain,
Shape the strange game the soul doth wear,
Till her young life looks forth again.

The beauty of his boyhood's smile—
What human faith could find it now
In yonder man of grief and guile—
A very Cain, with branded brow?

Yet, overlaid and hidden, still
It lingers—of his life a part;
As the sun-smile the hill
Holds the young fibres at its heart.

And, haply, round the Eternal Throne,
Heaven's pitying angels shall not ask
For that last look the world hath known
But for the face behind the mask!

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NASHVILLE, November 27.—A resolution passed the House yesterday, asking the Tennessee members of Congress to vote for impeachment.

RICHMOND, November 27.—The mandamus, by the District Court, on Gen. Schofield to show reason why he refused to allow Gen. Imboden to register and vote was served to-day. It is made returnable on Monday next.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—A suit brought by Farren & McLean, of the *Enquirer*, to resist the County Treasurer's collection of tax assessed upon $31,000 of greenbacks as so much capital, was decided against the tax. It was held that greenbacks were but a form of loan, and, like all other loans of the United States, were exempt from State taxation.

The testimony in the recent railroad disaster is being taken before the Coroner and a jury. The jury will visit the scene of the accident this morning, and the inquest will probably be concluded this evening.

NEW YORK, November 27.—By a nitroglycerine explosion at South Bergen, it appears that nine persons are now in-stantly killed and six wounded. The inquest will commence on Friday next. The Common Council of Bergen yesterday ordered the removal beyond the town limits of 1600 pounds of glycerine found in store.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted yesterday a report of a special committee favoring the resumption of specie payments. Remarks were made by Messrs. Law, Opdike, Chittenden, Conkling and others, and a memorial to be presented to Congress has been ordered to be prepared.

J. H. Anthony, in a letter to the Democratic Union Convention last evening, declined the nomination for Mayor in favor of Mr. Hoffman. The Convention afterwards indorsed Hoffman.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the State Department has been for sometime past endeavoring to negotiate for the purchase of some of the Danish West India Islands. It is now stated that St. Thomas and St. John have been bought, subject to the approval of the United States Senate. To ascertain the sentiment of the inhabitants relative to the contemplated change from the Danish to the United States Government, Rev. M. Hawlin was commissioned to proceed there sometime ago. His mission was very satisfactory, and in his report he states that nearly all the inhabitants are favorable to annexation to this country. The rumor that an expedition had sailed to take possession of the island is absurd.

The vote of the House on the resolution instructing the Committee on Banks and Banking to report a bill providing for the withdrawal of the National Bank currency and substituting therefor greenbacks, is regarded as very significant of the temper of the House.

The Ways and Means Committee intend taking up at an early day the question of contraction, and report in accordance with the resolution referred to them to-day. They will also take up the question of repealing the cotton tax. The wool interests are said to be strongly opposed to this tax, as it will practically interfere with the production of wool.

The Judiciary Committee at their next meeting will take up the bill referred to them, providing for the suspension of the President pending the impeachment. The bill is general in one sense, in its character, and it is the opinion of many of the Senators and Members that some legislation should be adopted explanatory of the Constitution of the United States on the subject. It is doubtful if the Committee will report favorably on the bill.

GROCERIES.

JOHN LILLY. OWEN LILLY.

LILLY BROTHERS,

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc.,

Corner Second and Union Sts.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 238½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A LARGE stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Ties, etc., for sale to customers on usual terms. nov16 lm

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GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,

226 and 228 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation supplies on the lowest rates. nov15 lm

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

284 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have on hand a large lot of fine BOURBON; also, a general assortment of Groceries and Plantation Supplies. nov16 lm

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PRICE & TREADWELL,

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS

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No. 11 UNION St., bet. Front and Main,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

All Cotton consigned to us Insured, unless Otherwise Instructed

We keep generally on hand the following articles, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, viz:

Mess Pork, Bacon, Sugar Cured Hams, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Molassos, Salt, Candles, Oysters, Sardines, Can Fruit, Candies, Raisins, Pickles, Cheese Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Crackers, Soda, Spices, Pepper, Ginger Indigo, Madder, Cotton Yarns, Copperas, Brooms, Buckets, Washboards, Kentucky and India Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Gum Belting, Twine, etc., etc.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton Shipped to Stewart, Galbreath & Fizer, N. Orleans.

STEWART, GALBREATH & FIZER,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 46 Union Street,

oc29 d&w NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER.

WHY, ONE OF THE GOT ONE OF THEM YET? GOT ONE OF WHAT, SIR? "FINLEY DASHERS."

WHY DO YOU ASK ME THAT QUESTION, SIR?

Because one of them is needed, no doubt, and that badly, among your household conveniences, that the laborious and troublesome item of churning may become an agreeable recreation to the ladies, upon whom such duties usually devolve.

What's the article? What's the description? What's it do, pray, Sir?

Well, it is simply two screw-propeller wheels attached to the lower end of a staff or handle which is inserted in the "old fashioned" wooden, or tub churn, and worked in the same manner precisely as the "old Dasher"- these two wheels revolve rapidly and in counter directions at every up and down movement of the "Dasher," completely disengaging and cutting the cream into the minutest particles; while at the same time by aid of the "air beds" in each division of the wheels, keeps the whole bulk of the cream supplied with constant currents of fresh air, thus securing by the simplest process the true principles of "Good Butter Making."

Well, sir, is the thing simple---very simple?

Why, so very simple when *seen*, that not a word of explanation is necessary. Why "Biddy," "Aunt Dinah," or the eight year old child can both *understand* and *use it*, and couldn't for their lives imagine any other purpose for it.

Is it durable and substantial, sir?

It is made of the best Sheet Zinc—will not rust—strong—neat, and with ordinary care, will last as long as you and your grand-children's children.

Long enough; well, my friend, does it make GOOD BUTTER and QUICK?

It does not only make *good Butter*, but about *ONE FOURTH MORE*, to a given amount of cream, under like circumstances of quality and temperature, and in about *ONE HALF THE TIME* required by the use of the "old dasher." Am, however, quite ready to confess that it will *not* make Butter as *quick* as the boasted "Five Minute" and other "lightning" Churns, nor would we have it so quick, for the very plain and simple reason that the extraordinarily rapid operation of such Churns yields as the result a *mass of SOFT, LARDY, unbreaking stuff*, instead of those *RICH, GRAINY, WAXY, FIRM* and *LIVELY QUALITIES* which constitute *REAL GOOD BUTTER.*

Well, sir, I have one of the "old fashioned" Churns—an old family relic of several generations past, and do I understand you that nothing more is required than one of the "*FINLEY DASHERS?*"

Nothing else whatever to complete the *SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST,* and *MOST SATISFACTORY CHURNING APPARATUS* that the world has ever produced.

Well, friend, once more—excuse me, sir—right well pleased, but a little suspicious. Can't help it. Are you *sure* this is *not* one of the Yankee humbugs—one of the "Machine Nutmegs," or one of the "Hub of the Universe Hams" sort of tricks; such hams that would, to *look upon*, bring a "broad guage" grin to the phiz of the most fastidious epicure,—but with somewhat of a change in the "programme and scenery" when casting a sly peep at the cook afier many fruitless efforts to alter a broil or two. Ugh! such looks and such "tonguing" as all understand who have been "thusly done for."

Methinks I discover a mutual sympathy, a similarity of experience and a similar determination to avoid all humbugs, especially with the "Yankee" prefix. My friend, "*FINLEY'S DASHER" IS NO HUMBUG*—not a bit of it, sir. 'Tis a "home invention," and will upon its own true merits, win its way into every household in the land, North and South. The Dasher is open to competition, and for economy, every day practical use and household economy, we say to Yankee or anybody else, *BEAT IT IF YOU CAN.*

Principal Depot for the Southern States for **FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER,** at the popular China Hall of **EASTLAND, LLOYD & GILBERT, No. 321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,** and for sale by agents everywhere.

Retail Price, $4 00 Each, and Invariably Cash.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,

No. 321 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn..

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